New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1064. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES;

A Very Large Sheet Newspaper—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-eight Columns, and having a larger circulation than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States, is published Every Morning—(Sundays excepted)—at No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City, for Twelve and a Half Cents a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year in advance; Twelve Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

Postage on the Daily Times sent to any part of the United States paid in advance at the office where delivered, [illegible] cents per quarter, or $1 [illegible] per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES;

Published Every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $3 per year, payable invariably in advance. The paper is made up expressly for the mails, and contains all the reading matter of the Daily.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A Very Large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Ten copies for Fifteen Dollars, or Three copies for Five Dollars, will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the Weekly Times, sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County............Free.
Within the State............13 cents.
Within the United States............26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A Large Newspaper of Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price 6 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Presentation of Senator Seward's Credentials.

Passage of the Subterranean Telegraph Bill.

EFFICIENCY IN THE NAVY:

PASSAGE OF AN IMPORTANT BILL.

Prospects of the Spoliation Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The impression is general here to-night that the French Spoliation bill will be vetoed. S.

Disorder Day in the House—The Attorney General in Court.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12, 1855.

This is one of the days on which motions to suspend the rules are "in order" in the House; and, as a consequence, the House is in general dis-order. Every man has the right to move to suspend for any purpose, provided he can get the floor and a two-thirds vote to sustain him. If a stranger desires a sight of the House in its roughest mood, their suspension days furnish the occasion for him; but, my word for it, if he has anything of the destructive in his phrenological organization, he will feel disposed to suspend the members, or some of them, before the day is over.

Step with me to the ladies' gallery, now, and witness the opening of the day and its progress. The eloquent Chaplain, Mr. Milburn, presents his petition to the Throne of Grace, the Speaker calls "to order," and the Journal of Saturday is read by the Clerk, whose closing words are drowned in the stentorian shouts of "Mr. Speaker!" "Mr. Speaker!" issuing from fifty throats, as fifty human forms spring from fifty cushioned seats, as though shot from as many mortars. The gentleman from —— is "recognized," and the remaining forty-nine sink into the recesses of their chairs, and prepare for another tiger-spring as soon as occasion shall offer.

This process is repeated as often as one proposition is disposed of, and the desk thus cleared for another. As the day advances and the prospect of success dwindles, the unfortunate applicants for the floor begin to show symptoms of despair, and hang out flags of distress. Their lips pale,—their eyes start from their sockets as they gaze eagerly towards the Chair. And now when the rush is made for the floor again, the more desperate seize upon the quire of foolscap, or the newspaper, or volume lying upon their desks, and wave it nervously in the air, hoping thereby to attract the Speaker's attention. A little later the unsuccessful aspirants maintain their standing position all the time to be ready for another effort, on the principle of sitting up all night in order to avoid oversleeping one-self in the morning. And now they gradually gravitate towards the centre of the floor, until the crowd of almost angry contestants carry on their struggle right under the nose of the Speaker, who—finding the disorder too great for endurance—at last cries for quarter, says he *must* have order, raps lustily with his gavel, and tells gentlemen to "please to stand back." The master of games at a chicken fight couldn't utter those words with more effect.

And so goes the day. Little is accomplished, because it is seldom that a two-third vote can be *obtained for any measure; and the time is all expended in futile attempts.* But to-day, something was done under a suspension. The Senate Joint Resolution to authorize the President to confer the rank of Lieutenant-General, was taken up and passed by a vote of two to one. Although the name of Gen. Scott is not mentioned in the resolution, it is well known that it was passed for the purpose of having the honor named conferred upon him; and when the new rank has once been bestowed, the power to confer it is exhausted. It gives the General between twenty and thirty thousand dollars back pay, and an increase of about $1,600 on his yearly pay. Thus is consummated a long withheld act of justice—an act which, except for party malevolence, would have long ago added to the title, as it cannot add to the honor and glory of the hero of Lundy's Lane and of Mexico.

Attorney-General Cushing made an argument of three hours in length in the Supreme Court to-day, which is pronounced most able, learned and brilliant. The case is that of the United States, appellant, *ads.* Archibald A. Ritchie. It is the first of a long series of California Land Claims cases, upon the settlement of which depends the title to immense tracts of land in California, held under old Spanish grants,—and a statement of its points will be interesting not only to the legal profession everywhere, but to thousands of readers who have friends interested in California landed estates. The facts of the case are thus succinctly presented in the Attorney General's brief:

This case comes to the Supreme Court on appeal from the decision of the District Court for the Northern District of California. That Court affirmed the decision of the Board of Commissioners to settle private land claims in that State, confirming said Ritchie in his claim to four square leagues of land called "Suisun." He claimed under the following title:

1. By a grant, dated Jan. 28, 1842, from Juan B. Alvarado, Mexican Governor for the Department of the Californias, to Francisco Solano, an Indian, in consideration of services he had rendered on the frontier of Sonoma.

2. A confirmation of Alvarado's grant to Solano on the 3d day of October, 1845, by the departmental assembly for the Department of California.

3. On the 20th day of May, 1845, Francisco Solano conveyed the lands, thus subsequently confirmed to him, to Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, for the consideration of 1,000 hard Mexican dollars. This conveyance was made before Capt. Salvador Vallejo, military commandant, exercising civil jurisdiction at Sonoma.

4. That on the 29th of August, 1850, Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo and wife, for the expressed consideration of $10,000 paid down, and $40,000 secured, conveyed to the said Archibald A. Ritchie the premises in question by a deed, with covenants of warranty and seisin. This conveyance was acknowledged before a notary public, and was recorded in Solano County.

5. Solano appears to have petitioned for the land in question as early as January 16, 1837, describing himself as principal chief of unconverted Indians; and a temporary and provisional grant was made to him by M. G. Vallejo, military commandant, on the 18th of that month.

6. On the 15th of January, 1842, Juan Antonio Vallejo, as attorney, (but for whom is not stated,) applied to Gov. Alvarado for a cession, perpetual and hereditary, of the premises in question, who granted his request, subject to certain conditions and subject to confirmation by the Departmental Assembly.

7. That at the time of the temporary grant of the premises to Solano, in 1837, he was in possession, and so continued to the time of the alleged transfer to M. Guadalupe Vallejo; and the latter remained in possession to the time of the transfer to Ritchie.

8. It was testified, by certain witnesses, that by law in California, emancipated Indians had a right to acquire and transfer lands, and that Solano had that right.

9. Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, under exceptions, was sworn three times as a witness for the petitioner.

10. The temporary title of 1837, to Solano, was made by M. G. Vallejo, and purports to bear date Jan. 18, 1837.

11. The deed of conveyance from Solano to M. G. Vallejo, is signed by Salvador Vallejo, describing himself as a captain and military commandant, exercising civil jurisdiction. This deed contains unusual and extraordinary provisions.

12. Solano had been residing on this tract, and had built on it some two years before the date of M. G. Vallejo's temporary title to him, which purports to have been in 1837. M. Guadalupe Vallejo swears that Solano's headquarters had always been on the Suisun. In 1835, according to the rules of secularization, he acquired rights of possession, and I put him in possession by direction of Governor Figueroa."

13. The proceedings by Juan Antonio Vallejo to obtain title in the name of Solano, took place in January, 1842, while the proof shows that M. Guadalupe Vallejo was then, and had been, in possession. Manuel Baca testified that he had resided in California (town of Sonoma) since 1841, and knew the rancho in question, and says: "When I first came to California, Guadalupe Vallejo was in possession of the rancho."

14. Salvador Vallejo swears (Record, pp. 27, 28) that he officially put Solano in possession in 1842, and in another part of his deposition, taken in March, 1852, he testifies: "Ever since I knew the place, which is twenty-two years, Solano had a house on the premises; it was built of adobe, but I cannot tell when it was built."

15. Salvador Vallejo testifies that Solano "acted as mayor-domo" for M. G. Vallejo.

16. Why Solano, who it seems was in possession as early as 1832, and who was formally put in possession by M. Guadalupe Vallejo, by order of Gov. Figueroa, petitioned M. Guadalupe Vallejo, in 1837, for the same land; and why, in 1842, he petitioned Gov. Alvarado, (if he was, in fact, an actor,) for the same; and why M. Guadalupe Vallejo, in 1837, granted to Solano land which he had put him in possession of two years before, is not explained by the testimony in the record.

17. The rancho of Suisun was mission-land; for Guadalupe Vallejo says: "In 1835, according to the rules of secularization, he (Solano) acquired the rights of possession." There is nothing to show how Solano acquired any such assumed rights.

18. The land is situated on Suisun bay; but whether that bay is a part of the sea-coast, or at what distance the rancho is from the main line of the sea-coast, or from the land frontier of California, is not stated nor proved by the petitioner.

The points made and argued by the Attorney General are:

1. The alleged sale from the Indian Solano was not made in the presence of justice, and by public vendue; and was therefore null and void, even supposing Solano to have had a good title from the Mexican Government.

2. This defect is not cured by the action of the departmental assembly, which does not relate back nor inure for the benefit of Vallejo.

3. The case rests mainly on the testimony of Vallejo, who, having conveyed to Ritchie, with covenants of seisin and warranty, was incompetent as a witness to prove the title.

4. No title passed from the Government to Solano, the whole transaction being a fraud, of which Solano was the instrument, for the benefit of Vallejo.

5. The land, being mission land, was not colonizable; and therefore the pretended grant to Solano was null and void.

6. Being mission land, if (which is denied) Solano acquired any interest therein, he could not lawfully convey it to Vallejo by any form of conveyance whatever; and, on his possession ceasing, the land reverted to the public domain.

7. The pretended title of Vallejo, through Solano, was only a fraudulent device to cover the plunder, by him, of a part of the mission lands of San Francisco Solano.

8. The land is not shown to be at the necessary distance from the frontier to make it subject to colonization.

9. Of course, Vallejo, having no title, could convey none to Ritchie, and the land appertains to the public domain of the United States.

The argument in behalf the appellee will be made by ex-Secretary Bibb, who recently resigned a clerkship in the Attorney General's office, in order to become an attorney in this case. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

Mr. Wade presented the credentials of Mr. Seward as Senator from New-York for six years from the 4th of March next. Read and placed on file.

Mr. Morton presented the credentials of Hon. David L. Yulee as Senator from Florida for the same term, which were also read and placed on file.

Mr. Wade, upon unanimous consent being allowed him to do so, introduced bills for the improvement of the harbors of Conneaut, Fairport, Cleveland, Ashtabula, Huron, Sandusky City, and the mouth of the Black River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Jones, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the improvement of the harbor at Dubuque. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill to continue the works at Fort White Harbor, San Francisco.

SUBTERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Douglas reported the bill from the House, *establishing a line of subterranean telegraph to the Pacific,* merely granting the right of way. The amendments were concurred in and the bill passed.

CALIFORNIA LIGHTHOUSES.

Mr. Gwin offered resolutions instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of providing for the building of lighthouses at Crescent City and Trinity Bay, California.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate's bill for the better protection of passenger ships was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Brown offered an amendment to it, proposing to submit to the First Comptroller of the Treasury the claim of Mr. Thompson for legal services in favor of Menomonees.

Mr. Stuart objected to the withdrawal of such claim from the Indian department.

A desultory and general debate then followed, during which Mr. Rusk reported a bill from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, to carry out the last annual recommendation of the Postmaster General as to the greater security of valuable letters by the registry thereof.

CIRCUIT COURT IN MISSOURI.

The bill providing an additional term for the Circuit Court of the District of Missouri was introduced, but Mr. Chase desiring to include Ohio it was postponed until to-morrow.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Bills were passed making appropriations to continue public buildings in Oregon and Minnesota. For the construction of military roads in these territories. For a territorial road in Nebraska. To provide accommodations for the United States Courts in Maryland, and a Post-Office at Baltimore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Several bills from the House were taken up and appropriately referred.

Mr. Mallory introduced a bill for the completion of surveys across the Isthmus of Florida.

Mr. Chase introduced a bill increasing the compensation of the Collector at Cleveland and Toledo. Both referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Weller endeavored to introduce a motion to meet for the residue of the Session at 11 o'clock. At the same time Mr. Stuart wanted the Senate to go into an Executive Session, but before a vote on either could be taken, it appeared that no quorum was present, and, therefore, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

This being the day set apart for the consideration of business appertaining to the Navy, Mr. Bocock, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill providing for more efficient discipline in the Navy. He explained its provisions. There was not so far as he could learn the slightest objection to the bill. Its passage was desirable, from the fact that there has been no legislation concerning discipline in the Navy since the year 1800, with the exception of the abolition of punishment by the lash in 1850, nothing having been substituted in lieu thereof. The bill provides that sailors serving three years, if faithful, shall receive an honorable discharge; and one reenlisting within three months after his discharge, on presenting his certificate of fidelity and obedience, shall be entitled to full pay during said three months. Summary Courts Martial may be ordered on petty officers and persons of inferior rates, who, on conviction of an offence may be sentenced to any one of the following punishments: Discharge from service with a bad conduct discharge; solitary confinement in irons, single or double, on bread and water, or diminished rations; solitary confinement in irons, single or double, the confinement not to exceed thirty days; solitary confinement in irons not exceeding two months; reduction to next inferior rating; deprivation of liberty on shore on foreign stations; extra police duties and loss of pay, not to exceed three months, may be added to any of the above mentioned punishments. No sentence of a Court Martial to be carried into effect without the approval of the officer ordering the Court, who shall have power to remit in part or altogether, but not to commute any sentence. Exceptions made in case of sickness or injury to the health of the person sentenced. After amendment that sentence of dismissal shall not be carried into effect in a foreign country, the bill was passed.

EFFICIENCY IN THE NAVY.

Mr. Bocock reported the Senate bill with the amendments to promote the efficiency of the Navy. It provides that the President shall summon a Board of Naval Officers to make a careful examination into the efficiency of officers, and report to the Secretary of the Navy the names and rank of all officers of said grades who shall be incapable of performing promptly and efficiently their duty, both on shore and afloat. If the finding be approved of by the President, they shall be placed in the order of their rank and seniority at the time, upon a list in the Navy Register, to be called the reserved list. They are to receive leave of absence or furlough pay, to which they may be entitled when so placed, and shall be ineligible to further promotion, but shall be subject to the order of the Navy Department at all times for duty. The vacancies created in the active service list by placing officers on the *reserved list, shall be filled by regular promotion in the* order of rank or seniority. All officers who may be promoted to fill vacancies, shall, while unemployed, receive only, on leave of absence or waiting orders, the pay to which they would have been entitled if such promotion had not been made, but when employed at sea or other duty, they shall receive in addition, the difference between that and the sea or other duty pay, of the grade to which they may be promoted. It is provided that this scrutiny and reservation of officers shall extend only to the grades of Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, passed Midshipmen and Masters.

Mr. Bocock said no opinion was better founded than that there ought to be a thorough and searching reform in the *personnel* of the Navy. Many officers are now in the list who ought never to have been placed there—and draw pay without rendering service. There is something revolting in the idea of turning off old naval officers without the means of subsistence, and this bill makes provision for them. He adverted to the various abuses which the bill will correct, and related the following as a case in point: An old captain, not long since, called on the Secretary of the Navy and said something about business, but the Secretary did not know him until he told him his name and the State from which he came. He said, having had nothing to do for some time, he had been farming, but he came here semi-annually and drew leave of absence pay.

Mr. Peckham—Who is to blame for those Captains not being in service?

Mr. Bocock replied—In some instances officers are incompetent. No discreet Secretary of the Navy would trust men who have not done active service for twenty-five years.

Mr. Skelton thought we had too many officers. The inefficient ones ought to be discharged and no more retained than can be employed. He argued it was unjust and anti-republican to retire officers on pay, while the sailor was summarily discharged. It was a class of legislation derived from the English system.

Mr. Chandler while willing for the creation of a board of officers to pass on the efficiency of those submitted to their examination, opposed the retiracy of any of them without formal charges.

Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., would vote for the bill because he believed it to be a step of advancement in the right direction.

Mr. Morgan sportively said that retiring members of Congress should be placed on a list, as by this bill the House was about to establish an enormous civil pension system.

The bill was passed by a vote of 116 against 40.

THE NEW SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

The House went into Committee on the bill authorizing the construction of seven steam sloops-of-war—four to be built in the Government Navy-Yards, and three by private contracts—appropriating one million of dollars for that purpose.

Mr. Bocock spoke of the necessity of passing this bill, saying, there is a surplus in the Treasury, and if left there it will be a fund for speculation, and the object of plunder.

Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., while declaring his readiness to vote for the bill, advocated the building of one vessel at the Memphis Navy-Yard.

Mr. Sollers argued that there was no necessity for the proposed increase of the navy. In reply to Mr. Bocock, he said, in the good old Whig times he never heard of plunder—"that the Democratic Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs had expressed a fear that if the surplus should be left in the Treasury, it would be diverted to corrupt purposes by a Democratic Administration."

Mr. Bocock said he alluded to the fact that there would be a majority of Know-Nothings in the next Congress.

Mr. Sollers replied—Whatever the gentleman might say the Know-Nothings know enough to preserve the integrity and purity of this Government, and they would never make the admission the gentleman made, that the funds, by remaining in the Treasury, would be diverted to corrupt purposes. We shall as certainly obtain the possession of the Government as there is a God in Heaven, and we will administer it with purity, without the smell of fire on our garments. The gentleman from Virginia might talk as much as he pleased about the Know-Nothings, but they will restore the Government to its original purity.

Mr. Seward offered an amendment making appropriations for harbor improvements. He thought it infinitely better to appropriate the money to improve Southern harbors, that the largest class of ships may enter them, than to spend it in the construction of vessels with a draft adapted to Southern harbors.

Without concluding action on the bill the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

A BILL

To Remit or Refund Duties upon Goods, Wares, and Merchandise Destroyed by Fire.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which any importer or purchaser shall show probable cause to the Secretary of the Treasury to believe that he has paid or is bound to pay duties upon goods, wares and merchandise destroyed by fire, in unbroken and original packages as imported, between the 7th day of July, 1838, and the 28th day of March, 1854, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to appoint a commission composed of the Collector and Naval Officer of the district, within which such fire shall have occurred; and when there shall not be a Naval Officer in the collection district within which the goods have been so destroyed by fire, then the Attorney of the United States for the district within which the fire shall have occurred, Surveyor, or such other officer of such collection district as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate, which commission shall ascertain the amount of duties paid or to be paid on articles destroyed as aforesaid, the name or names and places of residence of the several persons entitled to have the said duties refunded or remitted, and the kind and quantity of goods, wares, and merchandise destroyed as aforesaid, together with such other facts and particulars as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct:

Provided, That no duties shall be remitted or refunded on any goods, wares or merchandise destroyed as aforesaid, unless it shall satisfactorily appear that the said destruction took place within the space of five years from the date of the importation of said goods, if imported prior to the passage of the act of 3d of March, 1849, entitled "An act requiring all moneys received from customs and from all other sources to be paid immediately into the treasury, without abatement or reduction, and for other purposes;" but if imported subsequently to the passage of said act, then the destruction of the goods shall be proved to have taken place within the space of two years from the date of importation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said commission shall meet at the time and place designated by the Secretary of the Treasury in the order convening them, or as soon thereafter as may be, after reasonable notice to the parties interested, and proceed to take testimony in relation to the goods so destroyed, the amount of duties paid, or to be paid, to the United States thereupon, and to the persons entitled to receive or have remitted to them the amount of such duties. Each of the said commissioners is hereby authorized to administer the necessary oaths or affirmations to all persons who are to give testimony in the premises; and all the testimony presented to or taken before the said commission shall be committed to writing, and be signed by the respective witnesses giving the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That as soon as the said Commissioners shall have finally closed the taking of testimony in relation to any one or more claims, they shall cause to be made a full and perfect statement of the goods, wares and merchandise, proved in said claim or claims, to their satisfaction, to have been destroyed by fire as aforesaid, within the *periods* before specified, and in the unbroken and original packages in which the same were imported, designating in such statement the number of packages, the dutiable value of each, the rate and amount of duty upon each, and the name of the person or persons entitled to receive or have remitted to him or them the duties paid, or secured to be paid upon each package, and the fact whether such duty has been paid or remains unpaid or secured; and shall ascertain and report whether any and what part of the merchandise so destroyed was insured; and if insured, whether such insurance has been paid, or is amply secured to be paid, and if so paid, or secured, they shall deduct from the certificate to be granted under the provisions of this act the amount of duty paid or secured to be *paid on goods so insured.*

And the said Commissioners shall cause three fair copies of such statement to be made and certified by themselves to be the true and correct results of their investigations; one of which copies they shall file with the Collector of the Customs for the district within which the fire occurred, another with the Naval Officer, District Attorney, Surveyor or other officer acting in the case, and the third, together with the testimony taken before the said Commission, they shall transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be by him kept on file in his department.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, with as little delay as practicable, to examine the testimony taken before the said commission from time to time, as the same shall be returned to him; to compare the same with the said statement and adjudication of said commissioners, and to signify to them his approval or disapproval of the claim, in whole or in part, as he shall deem just; and as soon as said determination of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be made known to the said commissioners, if it be favorable to the claims, in whole or in part, they shall issue to each claimant, whose claim is so approved, a certificate signed by them, and stating the amount of duties which the claimant is entitled to have refunded or remitted to him according to the provisions of this act; which said certificate shall entitle the person or persons named therein, or the legal holder thereof, to be paid the sum also named therein, upon presentation of the said certificate at the Treasury of the United States, within one year from its date:

Provided, That no such certificate shall issue for the remission of duties that may have accrued upon any package of goods, wares or merchandise that may have been destroyed in whole or in part by fire, which may have been sold by the importer or importers, unless he or they, and the purchaser or purchasers, shall have previously identified said package and its contents, and proved the sale or sales, and purchase or purchases made thereof, such identification and proof to be confirmed by the oaths or affirmations of the parties; nor until the claimant or claimants shall have made an affidavit or deposition before the said commissioners or one of them setting forth in detail all the insurance against loss or damage by fire which shall have been effected upon said goods, or upon any part or parts thereof, and which shall have been in force at the time of the fire, together with the amounts received upon such insurance, and the balance (if any) remaining unpaid upon such insurance; nor until the claimant or claimants shall have given bond, with approved sureties, for double the amount of the duties to be refunded, which shall be conditioned for the repayment of the money mentioned in the said certificate, with legal interest thereon, to the United States, in case it shall afterwards appear that such refunding or remission should not have been made to him or them; or that the goods, upon which the duties were refunded or remitted, were or not destroyed by fire in unbroken and original packages, as alleged; or that the value thereof, or of any part of such value, beyond that which may have been deducted as directed by the third section of this act, shall have been received from the insurers, by virtue of any insurance against loss or damage by fire; nor shall the said certificate be issued to any claimant or claimants, (unless he be an executor or administrator,) until he or they shall have sworn or affirmed that the goods were so destroyed in unbroken packages.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all cases where any article or package, as imported, shall have been damaged, or partially, and not entirely destroyed by fire, within either of the periods of time hereinbefore specified, the refunding or remission of duties on such article or package shall be in proportion to the damage or destruction by the said fire, as that proportion shall be ascertained and certified to the said commissioners by the appraisers for the port where the fire occurred; but this section shall not be so construed as to extend to any merchandise or property destroyed or damaged other than in the original and unbroken packages as imported.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That any willful false swearing or affirming before said Commissioners, or either of them, or in any affidavit or deposition taken before them or either of them, or submitted to them, shall be deemed and held to be willful perjury, and subject the person guilty of the offence, upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, to the punishment prescribed by the laws of the United States for willful perjury; and if any person or persons shall knowingly or willingly procure any such perjury to be committed, every person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of subornation of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to the punishment prescribed by the laws of the United States for subornation of perjury.

And should any claimant or claimants be convicted, before any Court of competent jurisdiction, of willfully swearing or affirming falsely to any matter required by this act, or by any direction or requirements of the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of this act, to be proven or sworn to, he or they shall be liable to pay to the informer an amount of money equal to the sum specified in the certificates which shall have been granted to him or them, to be recovered in action to be brought by such informer in any Court of competent jurisdiction, besides being liable to the punishment prescribed by the laws of the United States for willful perjury: *Provided, however,* That neither of the Commissioners trying the case shall be entitled to the sum herein secured to the informer upon whose evidence or information the conviction may be made before a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Harbor Improvement Bill.

The following items are included in Senator Seward's amendment to the bill for the improvement of harbors:

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Oswego, N. Y., on Lake Ontario, $31,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Sodus Bay, Cayuga County, N. Y., on Lake Ontario, $14,500.

For continuing the improvement on the harbor of Sodus Bay, Wayne County, N. Y., on Lake Ontario, $10,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Charlottes, at the mouth of the Genesee river, N. Y., on Lake Ontario, $24,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Oak Orchard Lake, N. Y., on Lake Ontario, $14,500.

For current expenses of the steam dredge on Lake Ontario, $7,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Buffalo, N. Y., Lake Erie, $32,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Dunkirk, N. Y., Lake Erie, $20,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Erie, Penn., on Lake Erie, $11,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Conneaut, Ohio, on Lake Erie, $11,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio, on Lake Erie, $12,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Fairport, Grand River, Ohio, on Lake Erie, $13,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Cleveland, Ohio, on Lake Erie, $10,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, Ohio, on Lake Erie, $10,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Huron, Ohio, on Lake Erie, $12,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Sandusky City, Ohio, on Lake Erie, $28,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor (Monroe) at the mouth of the River Raisin, Mich., on Lake Erie, $10,000.

For current expenses of the steam dredge on Lake Erie, $7,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of the Clinton River, Mich., on Lake St. Clair, $5,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor (Grand Haven) at the mouth of Grand River, Mich., on Lake Michigan, $20,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Black Rock, Mich., on Lake Michigan, $2,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of St. Joseph, Mich., on Lake Michigan, $18,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of New-Buffalo, Mich., on Lake Michigan, $10,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Michigan City, Ind., on Lake Michigan, $19,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Chicago, Ill., on Lake Michigan, $24,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Waukegan, Ill., on Lake Michigan, $10,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Kenosha, (formerly Southport,) Wis., on Lake Michigan, $15,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Racine, Wis., on Lake Michigan, $11,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Milwaukee, at the north cut, Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan, $17,500.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Sheboygan, Wis., on Lake Michigan, $11,000.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Manitowoc, Wis., on Lake Michigan, $11,500.

For the current expenses of steam dredge on Lake Michigan, $7,500.

For the repair and preservation of public property and contingencies of lake harbors, and for the commutation and transportation of baggage, and the quarters and fuel of officers in cases no longer provided for by the Quartermaster's department, and for allowances to meet extraordinary expenses and the special direction of the Secretary of War, $20,000.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Balloting for United States Senator in California.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

By a private dispatch from New-Orleans, we have the result of the twenty-second ballot in the California Legislature for Senator. Edwards, (Whig,) 36; Gwin, (Democrat,) 37; McCorkle, (Democrat,) 13; Broderick, (Democrat,) 12; McDougal, (Democrat,) 5; Nathan, supported by Latham, 4. The previous ballots were about the same. The Legislature is composed of 113 members.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

No. 53. Wm. Short's executors et al. *vs.* The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Error to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming judgment, with costs.

No. 44. The United States, appellants, *vs.* Archibald A. Ritchie. Argument continued by Mr. Bibb for the appellee, and concluded by the Attorney-General for the appellants.

Senatorial Election in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The Legislature met to-day in Joint Convention for the election of United States Senator. Number of members present, 113; necessary to a choice, 66.

Cameron had	56	J. F. Jones	11
Buckalew	22	Scattering	14

On the second ballot Cameron had 59; rest as before. A motion to postpone the election two weeks prevailed—67 to 64.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

A resolution passed both Houses this morning directing the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate whether corruption or bribery has been resorted to for effecting the election of a United States Senator from this State. There was only one negative vote in both Houses.

Ex-Governor Bigler Elected President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company—Special Election for State Senator.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

Ex-Governor Bigler has been elected President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad unanimously.

The special election to-day for State Senator in Philadelphia County, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Foulkrod, Democrat, was conducted very quietly, and the returns received go to show that but a slim vote has been cast. It is believed that Pratt, the Know-Nothing candidate, is elected.

The Loss of the Bark Blythewood.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The captain and crew of the British bark *Blythewood,* before reported ashore, finally abandoned the vessel on Saturday last. Two of the masts were gone, and she had eight feet of water in her hold. The vessel and cargo will prove a total loss.

State Council of Know-Nothings.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The Grand Council of Know-Nothings for the State of New-York is now in session in Corinthian Hall. James W. Barker, of New-York, is presiding over some 1,700 delegates. Daniel Ullmann, G. A. Scroggs, W. A. Goodwin, and other noted members are present. Nothing relative to the proceedings can be learned.

From Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The City Council of Paterson have appointed Messrs. Joseph C. Todd and Edward G. Ford a Committee to attend the exhibition of the Steam Fire Engine about to be exhibited in New-York, from Cincinnati.

Non-Arrival of the Asia.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Feb. 13—10 P. M.

There are no signs up to this hour of the steamship *Asia,* now due from Liverpool. The wind is North and the weather clear.

The Departure of the Africa.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The steamship *Africa* will leave here for Liverpool at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the mails close at 8 o'clock.

Arrival of the Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Southerner,* Captain Thomas Ewen, arrived here at 5 o'clock, from New York, this (Tuesday) morning.

Burning in Effigy.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

Speaker Littlejohn was suspended in effigy on a cross, and burned in front of the Capitol last night; and Dr. Thompson was treated in the same style in front of the *Journal* office. Considerable excitement was occasioned by these scenes.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

New-Orleans papers of Monday are received, but they contain no news. There are yet two mails due from there.

One Word for the Corporation and Two for Charity—A Reply to Mr. Cooper.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We believe it to be a social axiom, that the private individual who publicly presents his opinions, or offers suggestions upon subjects of popular interest, not only subjects himself to candid criticism, but absolutely invites it.

Premising, therefore, that freedom of discussion is one of the inalienable rights of an American citizen—the one in fact, upon which our whole system of republican government is founded, and which makes the "*vox populi*" the "*vox legis*"—it may not be deemed censorious if we consider the practicability of carrying out certain suggestions of one of our most worthy and distinguished citizens, "to render it possible for the unfortunate and industrious poor to raise themselves by useful labor to competence, comfort and independence."

Any suggestions proceeding from so popular a source, must necessarily be received by the working class, whom they especially interest, not only with a great deal of favor, but with a species of blind infatuation as to their feasibility, which may create an undeserved dissatisfaction against our City Officers, who, upon proper consideration must find their practical development impossible. Our honorable Fathers have already sufficient of the weight of Atlas upon their shoulders, in looking after the interests of our modern Babylon, and we would exempt them from unmerited censure for not carrying out impracticable plans.

The special object of the published communication of the worthy and philanthropic gentleman is "to recommend a course that will furnish immediate and continued employment to thousands, in a work that will save millions to the future inhabitants of our city." We cannot here enter into a detailed explanation of the plan which he recommends to be pursued in order that this desirable end may be attained, but will confine ourselves to his general idea. He proposes that the city shall immediately purchase extensive marble quarries in its vicinity and employ all those who are now in distress from want of work in getting out stone for the wharves, which in future years, when the wood of which they are at present composed, shall have decayed, will have to be rebuilt in a more substantial manner.

In that beautiful theory of enlarged philanthropy, which endeavors to benefit the giver equally with the receiver, he has overlooked the impossibility of reconciling the discordant elements of practice and speculation; for if he had his attention drawn for a moment to the *practical* details necessary for the development of so extensive a scheme, he could not have failed to see its impracticability. Without discussing any of the major difficulties against its success, such as the impossibility of obtaining quarries in the middle of Winter, or of getting a law passed to enable the city to contract directly with the laborers, without the intervention of contractors, we will merely mention a minor one, which is, however, fatal to the whole scheme. The hammers, chisels, and other tools! where are they to be found for two thousand persons? They could not be furnished even if the order was given to-day to purchase all that could be found in the country for these two months; and by that time the chilly blasts of Winter will have passed away. And let us hope that the Spring sun, which brings warmth to the bodies of the poor, will also bring cheerfulness to their hearts and work to their hands.

No! most worthy Sir, while your suggestions show how earnestly you have thought of the misfortunes of your fellow creatures, and while your sympathy has brought you nearer to the hearts of the people, they cannot but see how impracticable is your plan of *immediate relief.*

It is well, perhaps, to talk of plans and propose extensive schemes to ward off poverty and suffering from the future; but it is better far to endeavor to relieve the sufferings of the present. Poverty is here! suffering is here! misery most unutterable is here! then let us forget the sorrows which the future may bring forth, in saving the perishing victims of the present. There is but one remedy now. It is too late for any schemes. We each must *give all* and more than we can spare to save our brethren from starvation.

There are many other suggestions contained in the communication, many of which will, no doubt, receive that consideration which their importance demands from the honorable body to whom it is addressed. We cannot but wish most heartily with the worthy gentleman, that some means could be devised to rid us of the mendicants and beggars who meet us at every corner; but we are very much afraid that his plan for a house of labor, wherein the deserving poor, who are willing to work, can ever find a remunerative occupation and a comfortable home, can never be carried out, as the proposition involves too great an expenditure of the public money; besides, the evils to which such an association would be subject are many, and some of them—pertaining to all institutions tinctured with socialism—almost impossible to be avoided. The great fear would be, its being gradually influenced from its legitimate purposes of benevolence and philanthropy, to become a hot-bed of *political intrigue and party corruption.*

We find in each daily journal a thousand opinions as to the causes which have led to the prostration of almost all manufacturing and mercantile interests. These are so varied, and all the arguments in their favor are so good, that each one seems to have struck at the branches of the evil, without uniting on their common root, which seems to be "that our imports have exceeded our exports." With the causes, however, we have very little to do, for the *effects* are before us; and it becomes the duty of every man in this Christian land to extend the hand of fellowship to his brother in affliction. While each day brings to our notice so many cases of misery and misfortune, let us not waste our time and our means in the unavailing endeavor to discover their cause, so as to prevent them hereafter; but let us—remembering that "he who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord"—take upon ourselves the mantle of charity, and go into the highways and the byways, seeking what suffering we may relieve.

This is the *true* charity of Christianity—not the philanthropy of worldly benevolence. "WE."

Perseverance.—A provincial Judge, a great bore in his way, called upon Bautru, wishing to see him. A valet announced him. "Tell him I am in bed." "Sir, he says he will wait until you are risen." "Tell him I am very ill." "He says he will prescribe some remedy." "Tell him I am at the last extremity." "He says he wishes to say adieu to you." "Tell him I am dead." "He says he will sprinkle you with holy water." "Confound him; let him in."—*France and Frenchmen.*

☞ Hon. George Geddes, Fairmount, near Syracuse, says, Feb. 6: "This is the coldest day of 38 years—that my mother has observed the thermometer. The lowest mark before this day in that time was 18° below zero. Last night, at 9, the mercury 10° below; at 3 this morning, 19°; at 6 o'clock, 28°; and the highest it has been to-day, was 16° below zero; and now, 9 o'clock, evening, it is 26° below.

In the current number of the *Westminster Review* Mr. Carlyle relates the following anecdote of Moritz, one of the Electors of Saxony, an immensely strong man: "Walking once the streets of London, he came into collision with a dustman, who perhaps had splashed him with his mud shovel or the like. Dustman would make no apology; willing to try a round of boxing instead. Moritz grasps him suddenly by the back of the breeches, whirls him aloft, in horizontal position, pitches him into his own mud-cart, and walks on."

THE DUNGEONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

England is just now not only pinched by the emergencies of war, but her noblest sons are dying in the Crimea from casualties which are more frequently the doom of dogs than the fate of men. Hunger and cold revel in the British camp; disease and despair chant their victory in the howling storm, and those who expected to die like warriors on the walls of Sebastopol expire like beasts by the way side. And it really seems as if history would be called upon to give those poor fellows a portion of those pitying tears which she has loved to shed over the terrible miseries that America endured at the hands of this same England. She is tasting now in some degree of that bitter cup which she held so long to our lips. The spectres of Valley Forge, the broken-spirited martyrs of the prison-ships, and the suffering patriots of the Sugar-House, again affright the world. But now it is *not* the beggar Lazarus, who laid famished and sore at the rich man's gate—*not* the humble Colonies who have borne their "evil things"—it is the proud man himself who cries—"Father Abraham, have mercy on me"—haughty and unfeeling England brought low.

Your readers may feel interested in a condensed narrative of those horrors to which our fathers were condemned in the Wallabout prison-ships, and the dungeons of New-York City.

As early as October, 1776, an old, dismantled ship, called the *Whitby*, was anchored in the Wallabout Bay (fronting the present Navy-Yard) as a safe prison for such sailors, American or otherwise, as the British cruisers might bring into New-York. Ships of this kind had been moored in the North River, and off the Battery; but the Bay was selected both by reason of its security and convenience. The crowded state of the *Whitby* rendered other vessels necessary, and in May, 1777, two more were provided, one being destroyed by fire, however, in October of the same year, and the other in February, 1778. Contagious diseases manifested themselves on board during this time, and it was deemed prudent to furnish three Hulks, called the *Scorpion*, *Hunter*, and *Strombole*, as hospital ships, to which numbers of the sick were removed at intervals. The old *Jersey*, whose name soon ran through the country, synonymous with cruelty and shame, appeared in 1780. Of her we shall speak in detail, as the most notorious of them all, and because her decks were trodden by starving heroes until the last hours of the Revolution.

The officers consisted of a captain and two mates, the crew of twelve sailors. She had a guard of twelve invalid marines, and some soldiers drawn from regiments quartered upon Long Island, and generally numbered thirty each.

The *Jersey*, or "Hell" as she was freely termed, was built as a ship of the line, and registered as carrying sixty-four guns, although she mounted seventy-four. Being unseaworthy at the commencement of the war, she was converted into a store-ship and finally fitted for a prison. The rudder was unhung and all her spars taken down, except a portion of her bowsprit, a derrick for hoisting supplies on board, and a flag-staff at the stern.

Her port holes were planked up, and two tiers of small apertures cut, each about two feet square and crossed at right angles by bars of iron. A temporary deck was constructed by laying spars from the quarter deck to the forecastle upon which the prisoners were allowed to walk most of the day. The Guard occupied in warm weather a tent upon the quarter deck; the officers of the ship a cabin under the deck, and the sailors a steerage adjoining. The officers entered the ship by an accommodation ladder on the starboard side, and all prisoners by another on the larboard, leading to a door of a barricade on the quarter deck, ten feet high. Food for the crew and Guards was prepared in the cooks' room, situated beneath the quarter deck.

The operation of cooking for the prisoners is thus described by one who lived to write the story of his woes.

"The cooking for the great mass of the prisoners was done under the forecastle, or as it was usually called the "galley," in a boiler or great copper, which was enclosed in brick work eight feet square; this copper was large enough to contain two or three hogsheads of water. It was made in a square form and divided into two separate compartments, by a partition. In one side of the copper the peas and oatmeal, for the prisoners, were boiled, which was done in fresh water. In the other side the meat was boiled. This side of the boiler was filled with salt water from alongside the ship, by which means the copper became soon corroded, and consequently poisonous, the fatal consequences of which are so obvious that I need not enlarge upon the subject.

"After the daily rations had been furnished to the different messes, the portion of each mess was designated by a tally fastened to it by a string. Being thus prepared, every ear was anxiously waiting for the summons of the cook's bell. As soon as this was heard to sound, the persons having charge of the different portions of food, thronged to the galley, and in a few minutes after hundreds of tallies were seen hanging over the side of the brickwork by their respective strings, each eagerly watched by some individual of the mess, who always waited to receive it. The meat was suffered thus to remain in the boiler but a certain time, and when this had elapsed, the cook's bell was again rung, and the pittance of food must be immediately removed; whether sufficiently cooked or not, it could remain no longer. The portion of peas and oatmeal belonging to each mess were measured out from the copper after they were boiled."

The same prisoner again remarks: "Memory still brings before me those emaciated beings, moving from the galley with their wretched pittance of meat, each creeping to the spot where his mess were assembled, to divide it with a group of haggard and sickly creatures, their garments hanging around their meager limbs, and the hue of death upon their care-worn faces.

"By these it was consumed with their scanty remnants of bread, which was often mouldy and filled with worms; and even from this vile fare they would rise up in torments from the cravings of unsatisfied hunger and thirst."

A sutler sold such articles at exorbitant prices as the prisoners had money to buy, and an old woman named Dame Grant came to the ship on certain days with a boat-load of wares. Such of the prisoners as had been officers occupied the gun-room, between decks. At night all were driven below, the gratings closed, and no access allowed to the spar deck until daylight. There was no ventilation except by the port-holes and hatchways.

Imagine the scene during the night in the Summer of 1782, when one thousand prisoners were crowded into the *Jersey*. Around the decks, some ten feet from the sides of the ship, are the chests of the prisoners; in the middle hang a multitude of unclean hammocks, and quite aft, on the larboard side, are bunks filled with sick. The prisoners are offensive with filth and vermin; their garments in tatters, and their eyes wild with craving hunger. Young men stoop as if from age, and the old gasp for breath at the airports. Six of these wretched men live daily on the allowance of four in the British Navy; they have eaten raw salted meat, poisoned in the great copper; their bread has been the wormy refuse of the English men-of-war; their water has been unwholesome and thick with mud, or perhaps many of them have tasted nothing for twenty-four hours, as was frequently the case. They have been beaten by the brutal guard, insulted and mocked by the sailors, roasted in the sun, and are now to be stifled below.

The night deepens, and Pandemonium seems let loose. The miserable captives can hardly breathe in the dense atmosphere, and they fight like wolves for places at the gratings or ports; some pace the decks, frantic; fevers and the small-pox strike down new victims for the morning's burial, and the blasphemy is heard above the din, mingled with cries for water and for air. The candles of the prisoners will not burn in the confined vapor, and darkness is added to their other terrors. Flies and mosquitoes torment the sick, while fierce rats already nibble upon the dead. The names of mothers, fathers, wives and children, are shouted in delirium; the prisoners fall over one another as they roam the decks; they tear their hair, and their screams echo among the neighboring hills. The long hours of night do not exhaust them, and the same hum of moans which celebrated the setting sun greet the dawn.

When they are liberated at daybreak, they rush panting to the water butts, and some of them even watch their opportunity to steal the bran which the hogs have left uneaten. A gang of prisoners known as the "Working Party," then proceed to bring up the dead, who will number six or eight. If there are blankets and time to spare, they are sewed in them; if not, this formality is dispensed with, and the bodies are taken to the beach and deposited in a trench, some few inches deep, from which the water will soon wash them. Much of the ground now used for the Navy-yard was then the burial place. In 1782 the mortality was very great, and the hospital ships became so crowded that few were transferred from the *Jersey*, and days sometimes passed without the visit of a surgeon on board.

These things were enacted under the nose of the British commanders. Washington appealed to them with indignant eloquence to ameliorate the condition of their captives, both in the prison-ships and on shore; but they were deaf to his prayers.

A Scotchman named David Sproat was commissary of prisoners, and had charge of the ships, and with his clerk, Robert Lenox, is responsible to humanity for much of these cruelties. Lenox afterwards flourished in New-York as a princely merchant. * * * But few comparatively of the prisoners were liberated, as Washington did not deem it prudent to exchange soldiers for sailors, and unfortunately few of the latter fell into his power. At the peace all who remained were discharged. All the ships were sold except the *Jersey*, which was abandoned at her anchors. Her remains could be seen in the Bay until within a few years back.

Independent of the numbers confined in the prison ships, there were eight prisons filled to overflowing within the City of New-York. The "Hall of Records" in the Park was one of them, and then known as the "New Jail," or "Provost." At that period it was a gloomy, dirty looking building, with a cupola. It was built in 1757-'8. The notorious Wm. Cunninghan was Provost Marshal, and had charge of it.

This villain was born in Dublin Barracks in 1753, and from early youth mingled in every description of wickedness, finally coming to New-York in 1774. "In that City," he says in a confession afterwards emanating from a London prison, "I used the profession of breaking horses, and teaching ladies and gentlemen to ride; but, rendering myself obnoxious to the citizens in their infant struggle for freedom, I was obliged to fly on board the *Asia* man-of-war, and from thence to Boston, where my opposition to the measures pursued by the Americans in support of their rights was the first thing which recommended me to Gen. Gage; and when the war broke out, I was appointed Provost Marshal of the Royal Army, which placed me in a situation to wreak my vengeance on the Americans. I shudder to think of the murders I have been accessary to, both with and without orders from Government—especially while in New-York—during which time there were more than *two thousand prisoners starved in the different churches*, by stopping their rations, which I sold. There were also two hundred and seventy-five prisoners and other persons executed." After all his services, England at length hung her minion for forgery, on the Board of Ordnance, in London, August 10, 1791.

The Sugar House in Liberty-street was another den. This was also a stone edifice, being six stories high, each floor having two apartments. A yard ran round the building, and next the street was a fence ten feet high. Two sentinels occupied this yard, day and night.

Out of all the crowd who once tenanted the Sugar House only three survivors remain. Near by was the Middle Dutch Church, now the Post-Office—a third Prison. The North Dutch Church, still on the corner of Fulton and William-streets, had eight hundred prisoners, besides which, the new Bridewell in the Park, Columbia College and the City Hall in Wall-street, where the Custom-House now stands, had each a full compliment. Dr. Spring's, (then Dr. Rodgers's) Brick Church, was first a prison then a hospital. Other hospitals were established in the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Cedar-street, a Quaker meeting-house in Liberty-street and a Presbyterian Church (afterwards Dr. Phillips') in Wall-street. A French Church in Pine-street was a store-house. The Episcopal Churches and the German Lutheran in Frankfort-street were spared, the latter, out of respect to the Hessians.

These prisoners fared no better than those of the prison-ships. They suffered from cold in Winter and heat in Summer; they slept on the bare floors; their food was scanty and unwholesome; they were crowded together without reference to age or condition, *men of birth and education being herded in* some cases with British felons; their wives, children and friends were denied admittance to them, and death carried off twenty-five or thirty daily. "*No care was taken of the sick*," says an account, "*and if any died they were thrown at the door of the prison and lay there till next day, when they were put on a cart and drawn out to the entrenchments beyond the Jew's burial ground; where they were interred by their fellow prisoners conducted thither for that purpose. The dead were thrown into a hole promiscuously, without the usual rites of sepulture.*"

Reader, remember that all this occurred in New-York, and such was the measure of mercy which England displayed in other days.

Trinity Church has of late for her own mean ends, claimed that both the *martyrs* of the prison-ships and of the New-York prisons, were buried in the church-yard, and *begun* the mockery of a monument. Now I defy proof that a bone was ever deposited there; certainly not from the prison-ships, for they were several miles away, and if the English left the bodies bleaching on the beach, they would not probably convey them to New-York; certainly not from the hospitals and prisons of the City, for the same tyrants who prayed in Trinity for the Royal cause, ordered the patriot dead carted to the outskirts, where they were tossed into pits.

These are historical truths, well known to the deacons of Trinity, and it is high time the public knew them also.

The number of prisoners who perished in the prison-ships is variously estimated: but there were, beyond a doubt, at least *ten thousand*. The district containing their bones passed into the possession of a Mr. John Jackson, and at length was bought by the Government for a Navy-Yard. In 1803, twenty hogsheads of bones were disinterred in progress of that work.

A petition presented to Congress, asking an appropriation to defray the expense of their reburial and the erection of a monument failed. A more successful effort was made in 1808 by the Tammany Society, and on the 26th of May in that year they were solemnly deposited in a vault, built for their reception, adjoining the Navy-Yard.

An English cabinet-maker, at Albany, named John Mead, constructed thirteen coffins, into which the bones were placed. A vast procession moved from the Park on the appointed day, the Corporation of New-York, and illustrious personages from every portion of the country joined in the obsequies. Each coffin bore the name of a State, and was in charge of a Tammanial tribe. One hundred and four revolutionary patriots acted as pall bearers. After parading through the chief streets it crossed the river to Brooklyn, at Corlears Hook, in small boats; the stream being a compact fleet of boats, nearly to the Battery. Upon arriving at the tomb a prayer was offered by Rev. Ralph Willotson; an oration delivered by Dr. Benjamin Dewitt; the coffins conveyed into the vault, and finally the corner-stone of a monument laid by the Grand Sachem of Tammany Society. Not less than thirty thousand persons united in the scene.

This vault is in Hudson-avenue, near York-street, where the bones have laid unhonored for nearly 47 years. Every attempt to procure money sufficient for a monument has proved fruitless. The tomb was taxed as private property, and sold in 1833 by the city of Brooklyn—ground, bones and all. It was purchased by Mr. Benjamin Romaine. It is a gore of land 30 by 60 feet. A stone-wall was built in front when Jackson-street (now Hudson-avenue) was opened, and a wooden fence at the top has been more recently erected. A small building, surmounting the vault at that period, was displaced for a structure which now exists. It is covered with inscriptions which originated in the eccentric brain of Mr. Romaine. Upon the front of the pedestal, sustaining a spread eagle, the following words are found, viz.: "In 1776 the Confederation proclaimed thirteen British Colonies—United States. E Pluribus Unum. In 1789 our grand National Convention ordained one entire Sovereignty, in strict adhesion to the equally sacred State Rights." Another inscription reads thus: "The Constitution of the United States consists of two parts—the Supreme Sovereignty and the unadulterated State Rights, one and indevisable; these have no parallel except the sacred Decalogue of Moses; our duties to God and man, one and indevisable." Another is in this form: "In the City of New-York, 1789, Washington began the first Presidential career. The wide-spread Eagle of Union waited the order—then instantly raised his flight in the Heavens, and, like the orb of day, speedily became visible to half the globe." Also the succeeding: "The Ante-Chamber of the Vault, in which will be arranged the Busts or other Portraits, insignia of the most distinguished military men and civilians of the Revolution. The Governors and Legislators of the Old Thirteen States will confer a great favor by their selecting and sending them to No. 21 Hudson-street, City of New-York." In 1808, after 30 years' neglect, the corner-stone of this tomb was laid by the present owner, as Grand Sachem of Tammany Society. In the same year, from the great collection of bleached bones of martyrs to our Independence, thirteen coffins were filled and interred in the tomb in great display of military and civic procession, from the City of New-York and Brooklyn. It was said that full fifteen thousand attendants, without distinction of party, were then present.

These singular inscriptions are taken *verbatim*. Mr. Romain and a relative are entombed here. Several plaster of Paris busts have been arranged upon shelves in the interior; overhead is a large star of wood. On entering, you step upon a floor composed partly of a grating, through which the coffins are observable below. The whole structure is fast crumbling away. The ground seems to answer the twofold purpose of a common receptacle for refuse from the adjoining houses, and a swine-pen. This is sad treatment of those who, when starving, spurned the offered bribe of luxuries, to desert their country.

It has ever been the desire of our patriotic citizens that the bones now in Hudson-avenue should be transferred to some more fitting locality, where a monument could be erected over them. An organized body is now in existence, entitled "*An Association for removing the bones of eleven thousand five hundred Martyrs*," and the Corporation of Brooklyn have granted a plot of ground (not altogether suitable, in our humble opinion) for their deposit. The Society numbers a long list of public men among its members; but if the removal of the bones should depend alone upon its action, the prospect promises that those of most of our generation will whiten in the valley before such an event.

The prisoners themselves died believing that their bones would finally be gathered together and properly honored. One of them, speaking of the dead, in an address to his fellow-captives, uttered this prediction: "The time will come," said he, "when their bones will be collected—when their rites of sepulture will be performed, and a monument erected over the remains of those who have here suffered, the victims of barbarity, and died in vindication of the rights of man."

This is a paramount national duty—a high privilege, in which we all participate. We are not to erect some wayside monument, commemorative of human fame and talent; but we must bear to decent burial the bones of our fathers, and lift above them a chaste memorial, which may perpetuate the history of their martyrdom. J. Alexander Patten.

Brooklyn, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1855.

FROM IRELAND.

Politics—State of France and of England, Socially and at Home—Rumor of John Mitchel's Coming Afloat in Ireland.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Dublin, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

The knowing ones were right. The Ministry, that were supposed to be merely shaking, are tottering, if not tumbled. There were, indeed, daily Cabinet councils with long sederunts, but these were merely for arranging and preparing for the explanations and defence that it was fully known would be called for, both in regard to the home administration of the War Office and its foreign management, as well as in reference to the financial operations intended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for supplying the sinews of war.

But hardly had the Speaker taken the Chair, when Roebuck and half a dozen others gave notice—some of questions about one species of mismanagement, and some of another; and, worse still, for an address to the Crown on the mismanagement of the whole war proceedings. The same in the Lords—Lyndhurst and Ellenborough leading in the discussions there. And whether the prepared defences of the Cabinet were unsatisfactory, or whether Newcastle and Herbert were supposed indefensible, or whether his London constituents, echoing the voices from all parts of the country, were more potent than his Cabinet associates, Lord John Russell resigns. Instead of the Peelites going out, and Palmerston becoming the head of a reconstructed Cabinet, or Lord John himself, the latter is out, and Palmerston in as yet.

However the Ministry may get on, or go out, or be reconstructed, certain it is that the reports that have come from the Crimea—all along from the commencement—of the condition of the troops, and the neglect and mismanagement that have mainly caused it—more and more distressing every day—place the War Minister and his colleagues in no enviable position before the country. It was not deemed surprising that there should have been confusion in the arrangements at first, and suffering and privation as the result, and leading even to awful mortality. But that the state of things should have become progressively worse,—so that the strongly painful and distressing pictures of the *Times'* correspondent should become more deeply colored every post—leading to more loud and unmitigated denunciation by the *Times* itself, in every publication, of all concerned—Ministers and their subordinates at home, commanders and their officials abroad, and all the intermediate employés, without exception,—is what the public was not prepared for, and what the nation will not stand.

Sieges and battles—the match of diplomatists trying to overreach one another in topics or expression—Cabinet dissensions and Parliamentary discussions—are all very well in their way; but we must look at the *quod ubique, semper, ab omnibus*, as the theologians say—matters everywhere, always, and to all interesting. The war and its mismanagement, and the disasters that have followed, do very well for a time to interest, especially those whose love of the horrible and calamitous could only be gratified with such details, as a substitute for the horrors of which they love to have a full supper. But even these must come to more ordinary and pleasing concerns. How fare the people of the countries whose armies are in the field?—their religious, educational and material interests? And what the prospects in reference to that state of things to produce which all righteous wars are directed—the freedom, peace and happiness of mankind?

The people of France are indulging in complacency, on the prosperity of their empire, and the stability of its dynasty. The subscriptions to the State Loan rose to an almost fabulous amount, and being so universal, they have committed the nation, by implied representation, to the present order of things; at once, it is said, indicating national prosperity and satisfaction with what has caused it. Napoleon, it is triumphantly said,—the upstart, shallow-pated adventurer—the other day a special constable in London, and the inmate, in France, of a State Prison—whose invasion of France at the head of half a dozen ragamuffins, on a former occasion, made him looked on as about the most unfit, of all Frenchmen, to wield the sceptre over that mercurial and change-loving people,—is now the most popular and firmly-seated of continental sovereigns. And the superiority, in all respects, they add, of his military arrangements—at home and in the field, to those of his ally, and the part he has played in this war throughout, and is likely to play still more, ere it closes, should Prussia evoke hostilities—bids fair to make him the arbiter of the destinies of Europe.

There is not the same satisfaction in England with the Government and its management of the war, or the mode of providing the sinews of the war, as in France. The people in general are for a loan; the Chancellor has burdened them with an income tax wholly inadequate; and if there was want of foresight in providing the funds, all was improvident confusion in their administration. Making all allowances for the exaggerations of "Our Own Correspondants" unaccustomed to campaigning, and of dilettanti clerics and sentimental tourists, enough remains to stamp this Crimean expedition as one of the most disastrous in the annals of British warfare, while it has added fresh laurels to British daring. But people don't understand why such a slow and timid and pacific statesman as Aberdeen should have been permitted to remain at the head of the administration, and such a brace of incompetents to keep the War Office as the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Sidney Herbert; and such a narrow conceptioned, mentally contracted, miserably calculating financier as Gladstone, should have had the control of the national purse, till they have got matters into such a condition that nobody would take their places—merely because the Prince consort has an insuperable dislike to the man fitted for the time and emergency, that is Palmerston, for he is the public pet.

Here we have our own share of interest in the war,—in which so many of our countrymen are engaged, and have behaved gallantly, both officers and privates,—and in the rumored resignations of some cabinet ministers, and the perils of the whole, as any change would affect a good many,—especially those "patriots" who bartered popularity for place. But there are other subjects that occupy much of the public mind.

The "Appeal to Rome,"—which perils the good feeling between the Prelates and junior clergy, for the sake of securing to Messrs. Lucas and Duffy, and one or two others of the relics of the "Brigade," such a following, through public meetings, as may enable them to appear in Parliament as "somebodies." It is not, however, the "appeal,"—which Lucas is now at Rome prosecuting,—regarding the success of which he writes to Duffy encouragingly, and regarding which others write to the *Evening Post*, that he and his memorial have been all but kicked out of the Propaganda,—as an appeal that people look to. A memorial, against the junior clergy being prohibited from attending meetings of the people,—in defence of their rights as occupiers of the soil against the injustice and oppression of aristocratical proprietors,—and to battle and seek for religious equality in opposition to the domineering and unrighteous claims of a Protestant establishment, will be treated respectfully. The propaganda is too wise to offend men who are willing to go all lengths in defence of the highest claims ever put forth by the most towering pontiffs. Equally cautious will the propaganda be not to censure the conduct of the Bishops and Legate. The whole affair will be cushioned,—the Bishops will exercise their authority as heretofore,—only gagging some of the more injudiciously daring,—and the agitators will tell their own story to the public. But the effect will be,—unless "the priests in politics" have the tact of O'Connell, to laud the Bishops, and declare the most submissive reverence for their slightest mandate, when he was most trampling under foot their authority,—to exhibit the Bishops as sycophants to the Government, for the sake of the Maynooth endowments, in hopes of a charter for their University, and to secure that patronage which the "Castle Bishops" never failed to obtain,—while the priests will be the men of the people, and the "Independent Agitators" the men of the priests.

The National Education system is another subject of not a little anxiety at the present moment. Dr. Whately, both in a letter to the Lord Lieutenant, and in his evidence before the House of Lords Commission, has declared his conviction that since the Synod of Thurles there has been and is a conspiracy to make the National Board a propagandist institution for the Church of Rome, and says he has documents to prove it. His own secession, and that of ex-Chancellor Blackburn and Baron Greene, on the ground of the exclusion of the Scripture lessons and other books, has been followed by a movement in the Presbyterian Church arising from the use of the school-rooms in some places, for purposes contrary to the principles of the Board. In some districts, where the children are all Roman Catholics, or few Protestants attend the schools, from the Protestant Clergyman having schools of his own, the priests insist, to use the expression of one of them, "on being the same in the school as out of it," conducting the religious instruction with the same ceremonial as in the chapel. That an institution, that has already wrought a wondrous moral change on Ireland, should either be broken up or become sectarian, would be nothing less than a national calamity. And of one or other there is imminent danger.

ALETHEIOLOGOS.

P. S.—A strange piece of news is now afloat—that John Mitchel has organized the nucleus of an Irish insurrection in the shape of "a Committee of Public Safety,"—that already branch clubs are being organized by agents sent across the Atlantic for that purpose. I don't know how true it is; but if anything of the kind is attempted, it will merely give occupation to the police, who are in danger of becoming inactive for the want of something to do, and enliven the assizes which are dull for want of criminal cases, and exhibit once more the rivalry of the pledged conspirators in betraying one another for the sake of the reward.

Gimleteye's Opinion.

OVER IN JERSEY.

With the thermometer ten degrees below zero, and the frost-flakes glistening on every nail head and bolt within my quiet cottage, while an extra fire of mountain hickory blazes away on the old iron andirons in the corner fire-place, I can't resist congratulating nor conceal my envy of your correspondent "Stone." He is now a great man and became so suddenly and I suppose unwittingly.

Mr. "Stone," how do you feel, and how did you find yourself a morning or two since, when you awoke and found all the suburbs awake before you? Didn't you think your pantaloons had shrunk to half their size during the night, and didn't your coat cut under the arms, and half the buttons fly off your waistcoat? It is dangerous to become suddenly great, for aside from the strain on the buttons, and a risk of splitting the unmentionables, there is great fear the doctors say, of an *overflow of bile*, or a rush of blood to the head. And then, what would all the little Stones do, and what would Mrs. Stone say? "Better by far, had my dear Stone gone quietly into the suburbs, and had a few chills, than to have drawn upon himself and myself, and our childrens' selves, this great calamity."

But I am persuaded, Mr. Stone, that you will survive it, for such temerity deserves it; and when you have selected a country residence "within an hour of New-York," from among the host that have been so disinterestedly recommended, it will be the height of meanness if they don't erect to your memory a stone more enduring than their *brass*.

But "Republics *is* ungrateful," and so are some peoples; but there is no fear but that Yorkville, Harlem, Bloomingdale, Morrisania, Yonkers, Fort Washington, Fort Hamilton, East Brooklyn and Orange, will do the agreeable, for in none of them was a chill ever known. Doctors and Sextons have nothing to do but erect monuments and mounds—and in the latter place, so far from your ever being troubled with ague, there is a great prospect that you may live to be as old as the "Wandering Jew," and will have to change your residence to an *ague district* when you want to cease to be Mr. Stone.

But, my dear Stone, why *are* you so afraid of a few chills? They don't kill folks here in the country, although the Coroner of Brooklyn says they, or homeopathy does there. We don't mind them much, for we know that when we have chills about, we don't have anything else! And then, bless you, how they make the children grow! Why, my little Gimlet-eyes are stalwart boys of their age; and they never grew rapidly till they had had two or three chills! I have no "lots" to sell, and no "axes to grind," but I believe you are the right sort of man, and I would like to have you for a neighbor. Come out here on the Wankchung, and if my little plot pleases you, you shall have enough "free gratis and for nothing," for a house and garden, on the highest part of my farm—from which you can see Trinity Church-steeple and *The Elephant*, at any time without a glass. *Do* come; and if you get the ague, "you won't mind it much," and it shan't cost you anything for a cure, for "my little wife," not believing in doctors, and "calomy," and "Queenann," and 'pothecary's stuff, has studied out a cure that never fails more than once. She says calomy and Queenann are apt to get into the bones and stay there, but *her* remedy never does any harm, and is only a little *disagreeable*. I know she wont like it in me to publish it in the Times, and I wouldn't do it, only to induce you, Mr. Stone, to come out here with Mrs. Stone and all the little Stones, and be my neighbor.

When the chill is about coming on, she applies a large poultice of pounded onions to the calves of the legs, covered over thickly with gun-powder, and puts the patient between blankets. If it don't stop the chill, the next day there is more powder added to the face or the poultice, and a goose-quill fuse is carefully inserted under it, after wrapping it snugly around the limbs. If she finds the chill *determined* to come on, she touches off the fuse, and a great fizzing of wet gunpowder and onions takes place, of course, with a strong smell of ——. But what of that? Nobody but the ague is hurt; and by the time the fogs is fumigated out of the house the chill is *non est*.

Now do come, Mr. Stone, over here; and after all I have said, I am sure you will find among none of the places above, a spot so fine, nor a heart so true, as your friend

WAUKCHUNG. VOCIFEROUS GIMLETEYE.

P. S.—It is arrant nonsense for any of the places named by your suburban correspondent, to talk of exemption from intermittent fever. It has been the disease, in New-York and *out of it*, since the cholera season of 1849; and none but town-lot speculators will attempt to gain-say it. But then it is not dangerous; and a residence of a year or two quite exempts one by acclimation; and so long as they have it, and the *high rents too*, in the City, I see no force in Stone's objection to the country.

V. G.

Heating Railroad Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

For the past two months it has fallen to my unfortunate lot to travel most of the time by railroad, and so frozen out have I been that it is a marvel there is energy enough left in me to give utterance to this faint complaint, and what seems to me to be an easy and effectual remedy. I allude to the very inadequate means now employed to warm those long boxes on wheels called by courtesy "Railroad Cars."

It is a generally conceded *fact*, which the Gradgrinds and their disciples will *not* dispute, that the stoves placed in the cars have a very uncomfortable way of their own in successfully *roasting* those who are in close proximity to them—say within two benches—and displaying a "freezing indifference" to all and every body else more distantly located; besides they are the recognized receptacle for all stray pieces of orange peel and apple parings, and are in the habit of receiving a constant supply of tobacco juice, squirted with unerring precision by a host of aspiring and indefatigable lovers of the weed. This *melange*, you are aware, creates a perfume at war with all the most popular of "Lubin's Extracts," and, to speak truthfully, is *decidedly disagreeable*. Now, I propose to do away with all this and substitute steam, conducted through iron pipes running up and down on either side of the car, arranged upon the same principle we see in every day use at our hotels, &c.; the engine would, of course, supply the *material*, and the connections between the cars could be very easily made by india rubber or gutta-percha tubes. The plan has this to recommend it: comfort, economy in fuel and space, and ease and efficiency of application, and I trust the management of Railroads will take the hint and receive the blessings of the shivering traveling public. L. S.

Hole-in-the-Day Arrived—An Indian Brave in Town.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, Jan. 12.

Pah-go-way-gee-thig, or Hole-in-the-Day, the most daring war chieftain of the entire Chippewa Nation, arrived in the city on Saturday, he having been detained at Cleveland by sickness. His companions, Crossing-Sky, Bad-Boy, Swift-Sailor, Crow-Feather, and Dying-Echo arrived here on Friday as we before announced. This is Hole-in-the-Day's first visit to the Pale Face regions, and he sees much that is wonderful in his eyes. He is finely dressed, and is a splendid specimen of his race. His long black hair is plaited in two braids, and his head is bare, as if to invite the scalping-knife of any Sioux who may venture to apply it. Hole-in-the-Day is said to be a very intelligent man, but he possesses all the haughtiness, taciturnity and revengefulness of his race. He crossed over alone in the Sioux country a year and a half ago, and lay upon the trail of a party of his enemies until he had secured a scalp, and then swam the Mississippi, and returned in triumph. Several feats of this kind prove Hole-in-the-Day to be a smart Indian. He is the son of a distinguished chief of the same name, who died about eight years ago. His age is about twenty-nine years—his height five feet ten inches, weight about one hundred and sixty pounds.

When he arrived at St. Paul, Min., on his present journey, he stopped at one of the hotels, and a number of the Sioux braves (his mortal and sworn enemies) armed, congregated in front of the hotel; he sent out to have inquiry made what they desired in thus congregating. The answer was that they wished to look upon the renowned chiefs of the Chippewas. He said if that were all they should be gratified, and accordingly he went to the balcony, when his savage enemies gazed long and earnestly upon him. He then sent word that if there were any chiefs who wished to see him, he should be happy to receive them in his room. Five came forward, left their arms in the hall of the hotel and paid a visit to him. Though they could not converse they smoked the pipe of peace, and after a brief visit took their departure. Governor Gorman, anticipating disturbance, had the Sioux removed eight miles from the city. Hole-in-the-Day goes to Washington by an invitation to confer with the Government in regard to disposing of a large body of land which immediately surrounds the head waters of the Mississippi River.

New Business for the Captain of a Revenue Cutter.—A circumstance of quite a novel character occurred at Seattle, Washington Territory, during the November term of the territorial court, Chief Justice Lander presiding. Three white citizens had been indicted by Grand Jury for the murder of an Indian. One had been tried and acquitted; the second was placed upon trial, when the Attorney for the Commonwealth was taken suddenly ill, and the Court adjourned. It was supposed the prisoner would be discharged, as all the lawyers in the town were engaged for the defence. During the night the revenue cutter *Jefferson Davis*, Capt. W. C. Pease, came into the harbor and anchored. The continued illness of the prosecuting Attorney induced the Judge to send for the Captain of the cutter, who was informed that he had been assigned to represent the Territory in the present trial, and was asked if he would accept the appointment. The modest Captain replied that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, if the Court would allow him until the following day at 10 o'clock, he would examine into the matter, and come into Court and perform the duty assigned him to the best of his ability. At this time, Col. Wallace, the head of the bar in the Territory, and senior counsel for the defence, moved to the Court that a Committee be appointed to examine Capt. Pease, with a view to his admission to the bar, as Attorney and Counsellor at this Court. The young Captain who was previously known to the Court, and different members of the bar, reluctantly submitted to an examination, and the next day, when he made his appearance in Court, Col. Wallace instantly arose and made the motion for admission, and the Captain was sworn as Counsellor at Law. When the third prisoner was brought to trial, the prosecuting Attorney had recovered and managed the case himself. The Captain of the cutter was offered a large sum to defend him, but refused, on the ground that men learned in the law were present, and ready to attend to his case. [*Washington Star.*

Accident to the Steamer Chief Justice.—We are sorry to learn that a very serious accident has happened to that old favorite of the public, the *Chief Justice*. The *Zimmerman* and *Chief Justice* were on Tuesday frozen up at Niagara, but by great exertion the *Chief* was cut out, and she left for the Humber at about noon with forty passengers on board. Their was a good deal of floating ice on the lake, and some difficulty was experienced on the voyage, but about 7 o'clock the vessel approached the land. The weather was hazy, and the snow falling heavily, with a strong wind, the harbor was missed, and the vessel went ashore about two and a half miles west of the Humber, on Van Every's Point. The stern was in deep water, and the bows in about four and a half feet; efforts were made to get her off, but it was found she was fast, and must lie there till assistance could be procured. Fortunately, there was little sea running, and the hull of the vessel being very strong, the passengers remained on board, in little danger, but, as may be imagined, in miserable plight. In the morning, three attempts were made to get a line on shore by the steamer's boats, the last of which was successful, and the passengers were all finally landed, with their baggage. It is said that some apprehensions are entertained that the vessel cannot be got off, but we hope they will prove groundless. She is owned by Captain Dick and Mr. Heron, of Niagara, and is not insured. Value about $16,000. She had about twelve tons of goods on board, which are supposed to be uninjured.—*Toronto Globe, Feb. 8.*

The Successor of Prof. Longfellow.—The friends of Harvard College will be rejoiced to learn that James Russell Lowell, the poet, has been elected to succeed Prof. Longfellow in that institution, as Professor of Modern Languages and Belles-Letters. There were five applicants for the place, but Mr. Lowell was not one of them, and his nomination was made without his knowledge. We are happy to learn that he will accept the appointment, but before entering upon its duties he will spend a year abroad, in Germany and Spain. He will leave here in May; but before going abroad he will repeat, at the West, the lectures on English Poetry he has just delivered before the Lowell Institute at Boston.—*Tribune, 13th.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY PAUPERS.

The Ten Governors.

A regular weekly meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse was held yesterday afternoon.

Mr. HERRICK was present, after an absence of some weeks.

It having been announced to the Board that a person had been committed to the Bellevue Hospital by Police Justice PEARCE, the question was called up whether Police Justices have the power to commit to Bellevue Hospital? A general conversation ensued thereon among the Governors, and it was conceded that Police Justices had the power to commit to that institution in case of accidents. Commitments had been made in other cases on the assumption that Bellevue Hospital was a branch of the Almshouse.

Governor DUKE thought there had been no great abuse of the power, but believed it would be well to inquire into the facts of the case under consideration, and therefore offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Warden of Bellevue Hospital report the circumstances under which JAMES BRENNAN, committed by Justice PEARCE, was received into that institution on the 10th inst.; the nature of his disease, whether the same was accident or otherwise, and how many such commitments have been made by Police Justices during the past year.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.

Gov. WEST, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject relating to "gift enterprises," moved the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Out-Door Poor have authority to prosecute or settle the various suits commenced by this Department against persons concerned in gift exhibitions and lotteries.

STATISTICS OF INTEMPERANCE.

The reply to the questions of the Senate Committee, for information relative to the number of persons committed to the different City institutions for intemperance, directly or indirectly, was next called up, and, after some debate, on motion of Governor WEST, the reports of the different Wardens on the subject were ordered to be transmitted without delay to Albany, and the President and Secretary of the Board were empowered to append thereto such remarks as they deemed proper.

Some of the Wardens' reports are not yet complete, but we annex that made by Warden KEEN, of the Penitentiary, which gives in the main the spirit and substance of the other reports:

PENITENTIARY, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, Feb. 12, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your resolution of Jan. 29, on the subject of intemperance, I respectfully state that there were committed to this institution during the year 1854:

Males from Court....943
Females from Court....142
Total....1,085

out of which 240 were committed from one to three times, and, in my opinion, a very large majority of the above number were committed for intemperance.

Male vagrants....[illegible]
Female vagrants....[illegible]
Total....[illegible]

out of which 1,640 were committed from one, two, six, seven, and eight times. And I can safely say that intemperance was the primary cause of the commitment of the above number of vagrants.

We find it very difficult to keep a strictly correct account of the number of recommitments, and the reason is very obvious, their terms of commitment varying from thirty days to six months, and almost every time by assumed names, and so disguised as to defy recognition; and a large number staying only a few days in prison, being discharged by habeas corpus, and otherwise. You will perceive that one woman may be committed six times in the course of the year, and about every time by a different name.

I would respectfully suggest that a more accurate result may be arrived at by taking the history of every person immediately at their commitment at the City Prison. The very same individuals that pass now through the examination of the Warden of the City Prison, and from there to me, and from me to the Warden of the Workhouse, thereby counting them two and three times over. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KEEN, Warden.

To the Governors of the Almshouse.

The weekly requisitions give 7,085 as the number of inmates remaining in the different institutions under charge of the Governors.

A Case of Assault—The Police.

ROBT. MUMFORD, and his wife, a modest, pleasing looking young woman, appeared at the Mayor's Office yesterday, to prefer a complaint for assault and battery. The complainant presented the appearance of having been badly beaten. He stated that he is Captain of the barge [illegible], of Rondout, plying between Kingston and this City, and now lying at the foot of Hubert-street. That on Monday evening, while in a German grocery store in Hubert-street, one door from West-street, where he had gone in to get a drink, an altercation took place between Capt. PALMER and another man, who threatened to fight, which complainant endeavored to prevent, when a man named SMITH struck complainant and knocked him down, cutting him on the face and head severely. An officer named MONEYPENNY, who had been playing dominoes, put on his badge, and calling him (MUMFORD) a d—n son of a b—h, arrested him, but another officer interfered, and said that he would take him to the station-house,—but when they had proceeded about two blocks, the officer said: "Well, Bob, as you have a good situation, I'll let you go." He then returned to the barge, and his wife came with him, and they went back to said porter-house. His wife asked MONEYPENNY if he was an officer, and he said "Yes,"—the said MONEYPENNY was at the time apparently engaged in playing dominoes,—he came to the door and told complainant's wife that he would again arrest her husband, and denied all knowledge of who beat her husband, but charged that MUMFORD was armed with a hammer. He said that MONEYPENNY and two other unknown men seized upon him and strangled him till he became insensible. Complainant appealed to Officer BULMER, to protect him, and while being taken to the station-house, MONEYPENNY again seized complainant by the throat, and swore that he would do for him. He was locked up in the Tombs all night, and discharged, as MONEYPENNY did not appear against him. He prays that justice may be done him.

New-York Sketch Club.

The regular reunion of the members of the Sketch Club took place on Saturday evening at the studio of CAFFERTY, the artist, corner of Broadway and Houston-street. The severity of the weather prevented the usual full attendance, though the company was numerous. The host of the evening was JONES, the sculptor, an artist of whom America is proud, and who is rapidly rising into eminence in his profession. The usual quota of sketches was furnished. Among those which were most admired were those of Messrs. RANSOM, WETHERSPOON, CAFFERTY, MCLENNAN, HERR CLEANWORK?, GREATOREX and Miss KYLE. MCLENNAN's contribution was in his usual humorous vein. It was entitled "The First Sketch," and represents a newsboy drawing with a piece of chalk on a stone pillar the nude figure of a man. It is true to life. Mr. GAYLE?, of Michigan, read a parody on POE's "Raven," suggested by finding late one evening, [illegible], in returning to his office, three boxes which had been placed there unknown to him by Mr. JONES. Appropriate speeches were made by the poets, AUGUSTINE DUGANNE and W. W. FOSDICK, added to which was the usual number of speeches, songs, stories, &c., by literary gentlemen and artists present.

School Examinations.

The regular semi-annual examinations of the Public Schools by the City Superintendent and assistants are now taking place. Yesterday was the examination of Ward School No. 15, the male department of which is under the management of N. P. [illegible], who has been for some months training his School in the department of writing on the new plan of [illegible]. The results are gratifying. Some great improvement in the art of teaching writing has long been called for. The fact is well known that pupils learn a handwriting at school which is rarely used in after life. The school-house hand, although it looks well enough on paper, which is the only point in relation to which it is usually examined, is wholly wanting in that element of off-handedness which, more than any other, characterizes business writing.

The Newsboy's Concert.

The City Newsboys are to have their grand concert at the Broadway Tabernacle this evening. They ask a fair share of the patronage of the curious public, as they sing, not for others, but for their own benefit. In all the charitable distributions, they, and their Lodging-house, have been passed over; and the Newsboy is too wide awake to be laid quietly upon the shelf. Give him a call. The singers are to be the Boys, Mrs. GEORGIANA STUART, Mr. COLBURN, Mr. NASH, and sundry amateurs; the choruses by the Tabernacle Choir, under Mr. GEORGE ANDREWS.

The "Shoulder Hitters" and Mayor Wood.

The Mayor intends sending the subjoined draft of an Act to the Legislature for its action:

An Act entitled an Act to prevent prize fights and fights among game animals.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of New-York, &c., as follows:

SECTION 1.—Every person who shall set on foot, or instigate, or move, or carry on, or promote, or engage in or witness, (unless as witnessing for the purpose of justice, first given by any Magistrate of the country,) or do any act towards the furtherance of any premeditated fight, or contention between persons with their fists, commonly called prize fights, or any fight between game birds, dogs, bulls, bears, or between dogs and rats, or dogs and badgers, that shall have been premeditated by any person having custody of such animals, shall be liable to arrest and prosecution for so doing, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. Upon complaint under oath before any magistrate having power to take complaint of a criminal nature, that an offence within any of the specifications of Section 1, is about to be committed, and setting forth in such complaint the grounds thereof, such magistrate shall in his discretion be empowered to issue a warrant to any officer of the county having power to execute a warrant, reciting therein the name of the complainant and his residence, and the substance of his complaint, and therein directing such officer to proceed and prevent the said prize fight among animals, as mentioned in Section first of this act, by arresting any person or persons whom he may find engaged in any overt act towards any such prize fight, or any such fight among animals; or whom he may find willfully witnessing the same. Such officer having such warrant shall have authority to call to his aid the civil power of arrest of the county, and upon any arrest or arrests being made in pursuance of this section, the person or persons so arrested shall be taken before the magistrate so having issued the warrant, and in the said magistrate's discretion, may be then and there compelled to enter into a bond, in the sum of $1,000, to the People of the State of New-York, conditioned that he will not within the space of one year next succeeding the date of said bond, offend against any of the provisions of this act. The said bond, after being taken to be forwarded to the District Attorney of the county, and to be by him retained for one year, and prosecuted for breaches in any of the courts of this State, if any shall have been committed.

Relief for the Poor.

The following communication was received yesterday by the Mayor:

To Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York.

DEAR SIR: On Saturday, the 10th inst., the undersigned Minister, President and Board of Trustees of the Hebrew Congregation, "Anshi Chesed," took up a collection among the members of their congregation at their Synagogue, in Norfolk-street, for the benefit of the poor in the Seventeenth Ward, the proceeds of which we beg to hand you in the enclosed check, for "One Hundred Dollars," and respectfully request you to cause the same to be transmitted to Mr. J. A. RAYNOR?, President of the Seventeenth Ward Relief Committee, which is in session every evening at No. 69 Avenue A.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

DR. M. SCHEULKALPH?, Rabbi.
HENRY MOSES, President.
N. ROSSMAN, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1855.

The following letter was sent by the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1855.

JAS. BROWN, Esq., *President of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor:*

DEAR SIR—I beg to enclose you $150, received this morning from Mr. LORENZO DELMONICO, which he desires should be distributed to the poor in the First Ward of this City. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

More Mock Auctions—Be Careful.

WM. READING, of Groton, Mass., who follows the sea, and arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, complained at the Mayor's office that he was defrauded at a mock auction store, No. 122 Broadway, kept by a "shark" named SHRIVER, out of $45 for a worthless watch. Sergeant BROWN went to the place, and recovered the money.

☞ General HOUSTON has accepted an invitation to lecture before the New-England Young Men's Association. He will arrive here on Monday and be serenaded at night. He will also lecture on Texas and Slavery in Boston, by invitation. On his return to New-York he will speak for his Baptist friends.

☞ An address will be delivered by C. L. BRACE, Secretary of Children's Aid Society, upon the "Ragged Schools of England," at the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. CHEEVER's,) Union-square, at 7½ o'clock on Sunday evening, the 18th instant.

Mayor's Black Book.

The number of complaints entered on His Honor's Journal yesterday was quite formidable.

H. J. Hayward complains of the occupants of No. 25 Delancy-street, for placing a stove-pipe out of the attic gable end window, to the great danger of the neighborhood.

Dr. Edward H. Dixon—That the Military Marshal at No. 42 Fulton-street endeavors to collect fines from persons over age and others who are not citizens and who are not liable to military duty, and calls upon the Mayor to protect citizens from this abuse.

Mr. Lampton, No. 6 Henry-street—That the occupants of the upper part of the said house are in the habit of throwing filth, &c., on the walk attached to said premises.

Mr. Domick, No. 98 Clinton-place—That the ash carts are seldom through that neighborhood, consequently ashes accumulate in great heaps.

D. E. Gavit—That the proprietors of store in Courtlandt-street, No. 47, up stairs, occupy the sidewalk as packing yard, and continually obstruct the same with their wares.

William Bailey, No. 10 Washington-place, that the coal-hole coverings in front of Wallack's Theatre are very dangerous—they being raised up from the sidewalk some six inches, and the complainant having fallen over the same and injured himself severely.

The residents of Great Jones-street complain that said street from Lafayette-place to the Bowery, is constantly encumbered with bales of hay, old carts, lumber, &c., and pray that the streets and sidewalks may be kept clear.

S. Laser, that Union Park, and also the sidewalks of Stuyvesant Park, are still covered with snow and ice.

John Stiles, No. 136 Mott-street, that the ash-boxes at No. 156 Mott-street are not called for regularly, and consequently that a large heap is now piled up on the sidewalk.

J. Jones, No. 237 Monroe-street, that the following vehicles obstruct the street and sidewalk opposite No. 176 Madison-street: Five wagons of Mr. Taft, Nos. [illegible], 4,004, 2,971, 1,989, which are allowed to remain out all night and all day on Sunday, accumulating filth about the premises.

Francis F. Fowler, an officer attached to the emigrant squad, complains that [illegible] and [illegible], two German runners, went on board the ship *New-York* on her arrival from Havre with passengers, on the 12th inst., for the purpose of soliciting passengers to go to the Emigrant Boarding-houses No. 101 Chambers-street and No. 64 Greenwich-street, for the purpose of taking board, contrary to the laws made and provided.

Helen Ferguson, formerly living in Brooklyn, now residing at No. 38 Washington-street, in this City, complains that her husband, James Ferguson, while intoxicated, removed and sold all his household furniture, and left her destitute of even a bed or covering. These goods were sold to James McCunn, who keeps a junk-shop on the corner of Rector and West-streets.

[McCunn was sent for, and desired to restore the bedding, &c.]

J. H. Hunt, that the snow and ice are not cleared away in front of tenant house No. 113 Sullivan-street.

E. M. Greene?, that the lamps in Seventy-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth-avenues, have not been lighted for a week past.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 43, 12, 40, 45, [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nos. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT—Nos. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—Same as Tuesday.

COMMON PLEAS—[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT, CIRCUIT—FEB. 12.

ILLEGALITY OF THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

James L. Smith, &c., vs. John H. Wilson, &c.—BOSWORTH, J.—In this case, the jury having rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, judgment upon it, according to the new code, was reserved for the further consideration of the Court, on the single question whether a contract, however clearly proved, and however obligatory in honor, to advertise in a Sunday paper, can, in this State, be the subject of a legal action.

The Sunday Act (1 R. S., 675) declares that "there shall be no servile labor or working on that day, excepting works of necessity and charity," and no exposing "to sale of any wares, merchandise, &c., except meats, milk and fish."

Sunday papers, it is said, are actually "worked off" on Saturday night—sometimes before and sometimes after 12 o'clock. The printing, therefore, does not necessarily involve a breach of the law; and there is no proof that in this particular case there was any breach in fact, or that any was contemplated. But to print merely is not to advertise. Publication is—and is always understood to be—essential, and the more extensive the publication the more valuable to the advertiser.

How, then, is a newspaper to be published on a Sunday, except by a sale on a Sunday? Can we presume, against all known usage, that it may be given away, and that the men or boys who aid in its circulation perform their labor as an act of "charity?"

Both parties, it seems to me, in making this contract, *did contemplate, and must have contemplated,* that the paper was to be issued on Sunday, to be distributed on Sunday, to be sold on Sunday, and to be read on Sunday. And although reading—unless it be of a very dull paragraph—a thing not to be presumed—may not be an act of "servile labor," issuing and distributing certainly are. In the case of Watts against Van Ness, (1 Hill, 76,) it was held that the usual occupation of a clerk in an attorney's office, is a species of "servile labor," the performance of which on Sunday is unlawful, and that a bargain, consequently, for extra compensation for such "service," could not be enforced by the clerk. And how—as a mere question of labor—can we distinguish the carrying of a newspaper from the carrying of a law paper? Both certainly are labor, and, in the sense of the statute, both are servile labor. A Magistrate, it would seem, on one occasion fined a person for "circulating a memorial to the Legislature" on a Sunday, and the Supreme Court, in effect, ratified his act. (21 Wend., 302.) And where a purchaser of a horse in Connecticut, complained that he had been cheated in his bargain, the Court said it was a sufficient answer to his claim that the law of that State prohibited "all secular business on Sundays." (14 Wend., 248.)

A newspaper, moreover, is clearly an article of merchandise. Admitting, then, that the crying and carrying of a newspaper about the streets were a mere pastime, and not a "work or labor," its sale, notwithstanding, in that manner, would be an unlawful violation of the prohibition which declares that "no person (with the exceptions above referred to,) shall expose to sale any merchandise, wares, fruit, herbs, goods or chattels, on Sunday."

It is this exposure to sale and consequent disturbance of the quiet of the day, and not the sale itself, which in this State constitutes the illegality of the transaction. *And it was accordingly held* in the case of Boynton and Page, (13 Wend., 425,) that a transfer of personal property in this State, *if made privately, although on a Sunday,* was valid and passed a good title, notwithstanding the prohibition. In this our legislation, as *will be seen, differs from, and is less rigid than that of* our sister State. Whether in a religious point of view the distinction between selling on a Sunday and exposing for sale on a Sunday be a sound one, it is not my purpose nor my province to inquire. The business of the judiciary is to expound and apply, and not to make laws.

The prohibition of merchandising, as it was called, on Sunday, is as old in our law as the statutes of King Athelstan. In the time of Henry the Sixth no fair or market, it was enacted, should be held on that day, except during harvest, on pain of forfeiting the goods exposed to sale; and in the reign of Charles the Second—a monarch not particularly distinguished for religious austerity—the prohibition was extended to "all worldly labor," and all "exposing of goods to sale," except meat and milk. Bakers—rather a strange association, according to our present ideas—were permitted subsequently—and in this we see the utilitarian tendency of some of our ancestors—to dress dinners on a Sunday as a work of necessity. But, although the preparation of food for the body was thus excepted, no similar exemption was extended to the preparation of food for the mind. Indeed, in any view of religious obligation, it would be difficult to contend that the reading of advertisements in a Sunday newspaper, or aiding a person to do so, is a work of either necessity or charity. The mind certainly on that day requires no such sustenance. And even as a mere matter of taste, it must be admitted that common business advertisements of buying and selling are a very unsuitable meal for a "feast of reason." Six days, at all events, of such diet are enough. Thought perpetually running in one channel, like matrimony in one family, dwarfs the intellect. It is rather, therefore, a work of charity in such cases to withhold than to give. Abstinence, not sustenance, is what is needed.

It is a strange mode, it will be said, to [illegible]. Laws involving public policy can seldom be made effectual in any other way. The gaming law, the usury law, the smuggling law, and other enactments of like character, are familiar illustrations of the principle that he who sets the law at defiance [illegible]. The law in such cases generally frowns on both parties, and aids neither, unless it be to wrong the other.

My conclusion is, therefore, that the contract made by the plaintiffs to publish the defendant's advertisement in a Sunday paper was a contract to do an act prohibited by the statute, and that the price therefore stipulated to be paid for the service, whatever may be the moral obligation, cannot be recovered in any court of this State. Judgment for the defendants.

FEBRUARY 13.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

PRACTICE—PLEADING—NOTICE OF PROTEST.

McFarland vs. [illegible].—This was an action against the defendant as endorser of a promissory note. The complaint, besides the usual allegations contained in a complaint against an endorser, alleged that the defendant, subsequent to the maturity of the note, promised to pay the same to the plaintiff; which allegation the defendant did not controvert in his answer.

Upon the trial of the cause, which was without a jury, it appeared that the note fell due on the first day of January, 1854, which was Sunday; that it was protested the day before, but that no notice of protest was served until Tuesday the 3d. The main question of interest in the case was whether this notice was sufficient.

Mr. Northrop, *for the plaintiff,* contended that the notice was properly served, Tuesday being the first business day after the note fell due—Monday having been, in fact, celebrated as New Years; and, moreover, that the promise averred in the complaint not having been denied in the answer, raised a presumption that the defendant had received due notice of non-payment, constituted a waiver of any *laches* which there might have been.

The Court held that the notice on Tuesday was sufficient, and that any *laches* there might have been, was cured by the uncontroverted allegation in the complaint of the promise to pay, and gave judgment for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

For plaintiff, Wm. W. Northrop; for defendant, E. R. [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Feb. 12.

Before Hon. Justice Clarke.

DECISIONS.

In re petition for guardian of the children of John Brady.—Papers returned with amendments.

Livingston vs. O'Reilly.—Motion denied.

[illegible] vs. Leavitt.—This estimate is perhaps on the whole fair; and let Mr. Cott's amendment be also adopted.

Kline vs. Kline.—Referred back for further proof.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—FEB. 13.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

The trials in this Court yesterday were not of much public importance. Michael Tolan was charged with passing counterfeit bills to Rowland R. West, a dealer in Clinton Market. The prisoner was a keeper of a porter-house in Canal-street. On the 2d of December last, Tolan went to West's place of business, and asked him to come out and take a drink. On the way to the drinking saloon, Tolan handed West a roll of bills, which, after taking the drink, West threw uncounted and unexamined into a drawer. There was no reason why Tolan gave West this roll of bills—it was a mere freak of fun and nothing more. West paid them out in Clinton Market,—scattered them right and left, according to his own account,—and, afterwards, finding them to be bad went and redeemed them. When Tolan gave him the roll of bills, he merely said, "There's something very nice." West was arrested for passing the bills, but somehow—how did not appear in the evidence—got clear.

The District Attorney here withdrew the charge, and the Judge instructed the Jury to render a formal verdict of Not Guilty.

The Judge, in addressing the prisoner before his discharge, remarked that it was unsafe to convict on such testimony, though there could be no moral doubt of his guilt. There was, undoubtedly, a degree of guilt attaching to both the prisoner and prosecutor. Each was equally tainted with suspicion.

Mr. Spencer, who appeared for the defence, said that if he had been permitted to proceed in the defence he would have cleared Tolan from a moral suspicion. There were witnesses in the Court to prove that the prosecutor passed the counterfeit bills to the prisoner.

Prosecutor, (angrily)—Let me make a remark. You can't prove it. I defy—

Judge Stuart—Let me make a remark. If either of you come again into a Court of Justice where I preside, I will see that you are properly dealt with.

LARCENY.

William W. Lewis was charged with stealing a watch from Edward [illegible], sometime in November last. [illegible]

Mr. Edward [illegible] deposed that he first saw Lewis in a barber's shop in Jersey City, where he got shaved by him for several months. On the day of the robbery he was shaved by him; he had in his vest pocket a watch and chain worth $130. Prisoner told him that his whiskers wanted cutting, and asked him to take his seat back on the chair. He got up and went away. About an hour after he missed his watch [illegible]

Mr. [illegible], waiter at the New-York Hotel, deposed that the prisoner came to board at his hotel. He was brought into the office of that establishment by a servant who was placed on the watch, and charged with stealing an overcoat. Witness sent for an officer, and took defendant to the police station in a carriage. After defendant had left the carriage, witness found beneath the spot where he sat, a piece of paper, which turned out to be a pawn-ticket for a watch and chain. The officer redeemed the watch, and it was identified by the prosecutor.

It was alleged in the indictment that it was the prisoner's second offence. At the General Sessions, in April, 1851, he was tried before Recorder Tallmadge, and convicted of stealing a watch, when he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Mr. Sparks, [illegible] clerk of the Court, proved the former conviction of the prisoner.

The District Attorney said that though the watch was stolen in Jersey City, this Court had jurisdiction in the case, since the property was brought into the State. It would be the same if property was stolen in England, if it was brought to this country, and into this State.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, and the Court sentenced him to hard labor in the State Prison for four years and two months.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

A lad, aged about 15, named Thomas [illegible], was charged with burglary. The evidence entirely failed to sustain the accusation, and the Jury promptly rendered a verdict of Not Guilty. The defendant received a good character from his employers, and left the Court with the conviction resting on everybody's mind that he was entirely innocent.

A City Hall Up Town.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Against "An Up Town City Hall," you have this morning presented a singular objection. Allowing your vision of the future to be fulfilled within ten years, and New-York, Brooklyn, and a dozen other cities to be consolidated in one immense municipality, whose centre shall be on Manhattan Island, would the present City Hall Park probably be its *best centre?* It could not be. We have been grumbling for years about the crowded condition of the lower part of the City. What would be the effect of still greater centralization of business in that vicinity? Streets would be crowded worse than ever, and, I doubt not, rendered at times utterly impassible.

On the other hand, build your new City Hall on Madison-square, or in some other up-town locality. Soon your great markets will follow, one up the North River, the other up the East. This would remove a great crowd of vehicles from Broadway, and other streets down town, much to the relief of all who work, or write, or ride in that section. *Other classes of business would follow,* and along the eastern and western borders of our island would *be life and animation, instead of a great whirlpool of* confusion at its comparatively insignificant southern angle. Then, too, if Young America here chooses to annex Brooklyn, *Jersey City,* and all lands and houses within ten miles of Manhattan, they can find landings on either side without jamming into the filthy focus of one or two of the lower Wards. Such a movement, while raising the value of real estate up town will not diminish the value of that below Chambers-street. B.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1855.

An Up-Town City Hall.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I noticed in the *Times* of the 10th an article upon the projected location of the new City Hall upon Madison-square. Various objections are raised, potent, undoubtedly, in some minds, against the removal. It seems to me, however, that the very reasons there stated are the strongest that can be urged in favor of the scheme.

The article admits that Madison-square "is far more central than the Park," but suggests a contingency in which it may be otherwise. The writer apparently *forgets what is to be the future of* Flushing, Astoria, Ravenswood, Green Point, and especially Morrisania, and all the line of Harlem River.

Though these points have not an equal past with Brooklyn, let us remember they have an equal *future.* Long before "the Consolidated City" shall "thunder for a union," there will be "thundering" cities too. For some time past the tide of emigration—which but a few years ago was almost wholly setting towards Brooklyn, is turned to the upper end of Manhattan, and beyond it.

When men could get upon a ferry-boat and sail to their doors in Brooklyn, they went there; now that being so thronged that after a sail among the ice-fields, or through rayless fogs, they must ride or walk three miles through mud or snow to the nearest unoccupied acceptable locality, they seek some other home. The tide having made a great shoal of human beings there, it seeks a new channel. Even now, however, to a large part of Williamsburg, Madison-square is as convenient as the Park; at least, it will be much more so when the ferries are direct across. But where will the Jersey shore be found when Brooklyn thunders at our gate? For though the dwellers there will not be citizens, they will do their business, own their property and pay their taxes *here,* as much as others. One of the most important inquiries, however, is, where is the room in the Park for all the Police, Water-street Emigration, Tax, and other Departments, with the Mayor and Common Councils, and all the Courts and Records superadded, for the "Thundering Consolidated City?" Do as we now do—put the Courts in the garrets, the Police and other Departments in the cellar, and the Recorders' Clerks into pens, elbow to elbow,—forty, with forty more lawyers searching titles in one little room, and the Park will hold them. But give them room, and a building covering it all would hardly be sufficient for the "Consolidated City" a score of years from this.

Again, even now, Madison-square is more central than the Park, while almost the whole increase of population is above Fourteenth-street. All this upon the supposition of "a Consolidated City." That however, we deem very problematical, and for many reasons, of which space will not allow a discussion. The Palaces, becoming "Lawyers' Commons," seem absurd, especially when it is fully understood that the Courts, are to remain—where they are, and where they should be—among the business localities of the City.

"Printers need not knock the tinted ceilings or dribble ink upon the marble mantels of the magnificent apartments of the Upper Ten," because the Mayor or Aldermen are there, and "telegraph messengers need not go dodging into their private rooms"—because the TIMES, delivered at their doors, will disclose all the deeds of darkness committed in the City Hall. There is not one reason why for years any residence should be changed. People wish a quiet opportunity to go and pay their taxes, and present their "petitions for relief," while the business must and will work up gradually from the Battery, as the lower point of the Island is too narrow for it, and then—and then only, must the Upper Ten move on; and then are they willing to move on. But the municipal buildings will never determine the location of "the Banks, Shoe-shops, or Public Schools," of a City.

It is only when the tread of the busy heel of trade approaches, rendering them too valuable for residences, that men must leave their dwellings, and then the $100,000 a lot will recompense the unrest of their "stately domes." It is time to look one inch into the future. By giving place to these few suggestions, you will enable your readers to consider both sides of the question, and decide advisedly.

FAIR PLAY.

Living in the Country—"Snow" Again.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I still live, though in a very dilapidated condition; in truth, if "Fair Play" had assisted me I must have fallen under the missiles of the [illegible] barbarians—especially, as [illegible] seemed to waver, in the faith of "Locals." Judging by their vigorous style, I conclude that some of them [illegible] public, I beg leave to say that the Soap Stones were always worthless fellows, given to imaginative works and dreadfully addicted to loquacity, while the Free Stones are polished people, accustomed to the "best society."

A "Resident at Fort Washington," and "M." of Orange, are respectfully apprised that the "shakes" have been heard of in their localities; and then, I should like to know if the deceased inhabitants of Orange were not prematurely cut off by reason of the weakening of their constitutions through the visitations of the adversary. And Mr. Resident is unhappy in quoting a gentleman who has formed a very recent acquaintance with the real genuine original shakes,—not the bogus imitation called bilious fever.

To prove the intellectual activity of the Soap Stones, I will state that one of them told me that although he had lived at Bath during the Summer, and, of course, shook hands with the ubiquitous, he thought that he met him in the stage in coming up or going down, but not in the village. Oh, dear, no!

By laying in a good store of quinine, they may be able to drag out a miserable existence without society libraries, medical attendance, or those luxuries which the modern New-Yorker denominates comforts. And then think of the snow and the temperature! Why, Sir, in Summer they mount chairs to look at the thermometer, and in Winter not a man dares to look at it for fear of freezing. I should much prefer to search for Dr. KANE than stay a Winter in the country.

Your humble servant, FREE STONE.

Our Beautiful Suburbs.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am glad you did the village of Flushing the justice not to include it with the fever and ague localities; yet, as some might imagine it to be within the shaking circuit, I will mention that several families have removed from the continental side of the East River, and located here for the express purpose of escaping from the fever and ague.

In regard to the superior salubrity of the elevated and beautiful region with which this village is surrounded, I will further mention the striking circumstance, that some dozen years since a physician of eminence settled here, then possessed of an independent fortune; he enjoyed almost the entire patronage of the town and environs, which, however, proved inadequate to support him, and he died *bankrupt* about three years since. NASSAU.

Gift Lotteries.

We have a suspicion that the following protest will speak the sentiments of a good many men in town besides the gentleman whose name is subscribed.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having received numerous inquiries in relation to JONES' Gift Enterprise, from persons who claim to be ticket-holders, and who inform me that I am one of the committee on distribution of prizes, &c., which I was ignorant of until so apprised by said letters.

I wish to inform the holders of tickets of JONES' Gift Enterprise, that my name, in every instance connected with said enterprise, has been used without my authority or consent.

I first saw it in the advertisement as reference only to the firm advertised, and to that I protested as an unwarrantable use of my name without authority or consent from me.

In no way have I ever been connected with the Enterprise or countenanced it in any manner.

Mr. JONES and myself never have exchanged one word together on that subject. I have but a very slight acquaintance with him.

It has been stated by some that the drawing had taken place; if it has, I am entirely ignorant of the fact, as I have other business of more importance than to look after Lotteries in any form.

The holders of tickets must apply to some other source for information.

Country and Canada papers please copy.

E. J. HAMILTON, No. 178 West-street.

A new Liquor Law for Massachusetts.

From the Boston Traveller, Feb. 9.

In the Senate this morning, the Special Committee on the amendment of the liquor law reported a bill for a new law, which is in substance the same as the one recommended to them by the State Temperance Committee, of which we have already published an abstract. The most important change from the present law is that it affixes imprisonment as well as a fine as the penalty for violation of the law, giving from twenty to thirty days for the first offence, thirty to sixty for the second, and from three to six months for the third. Clerks or servants are made equally liable with the principal. The above is for sellers. Manufacturers in violation of the law are, as common sellers, to pay $50 and costs, and have from three to six months' imprisonment for the first offence; for the second offence, $200 and costs, and six months' imprisonment; and for the third, $200 and costs, and twelve months' imprisonment. Three sales are to constitute a common seller.

The clauses in the Temperance Committee's bill punishing expressmen and railroads for carrying liquor sold in violation of the act; allowing wives, children, &c., of persons in the habitual use of liquor, to recover damages of those selling to such persons after due notice; making the party selling the liquor equally liable with the intoxicated man who commits damage while intoxicated; discontinuing prosecutions against drunkards if they will tell where they got their liquor; reducing the number of complaints from three to two;—are all in the Committee's report.

The seizure clause is retained as embraced in the Temperance Committee's report. It will be remembered that the bill was drawn up under the supervision of eight lawyers, and is believed to be strictly within the bounds of the Constitution.

One clause requires bonds from any person convicted under the act, of from $1,000 to $2,000, that he will not violate again for a year. This is in addition to the other penalties.

A section has been added to the effect that no action shall be had or maintained against the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff or Constable, or their Assistants for executing any warrant or order issued under this act by any competent Justice or Court; nor shall any action be had or maintained against any person for seizing, detaining or destroying any intoxicating liquor or the vessels containing it, unless such liquor and vessels were legally kept by the owner thereof.

Druggists are allowed to sell pure alcohol to other druggists, apothecaries and physicians, known to be such, for medical purposes only, on the following conditions, viz., that every druggist, so selling shall keep a book in which he shall enter the date of every sale of alcohol made by him, the name of the purchaser, his residence, and the quantity sold, and, if exported, the place to which exported, and the name of the consignee; which book shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, or the Selectmen of the town in which he resides. And if any druggist shall be convicted of an illegal sale, he shall pay a fine of one thousand dollars, one-half of which shall go the complainant and the other half to the Commonwealth.

Section five makes it obligatory on the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Selectmen of every town containing not less than 1,000 inhabitants, to appoint at least one agent for the sale of liquor every year, under the penalty of $100 for three month's neglect to do the same.

AN IRISH KNOW-NOTHING.—One of our citizens was on the train last Friday, a few miles east of Dunkirk, when a serious smash-up occurred. An Irishman was found among the rubbish of a broken car, knocked into insensibility, and taken to a neighboring house, where he soon after returned to consciousness. The first words he uttered were, "By the powers! an' wasn't it a Know-Nothing I was for a few moments, gintlemen?" This ludicrous remark dissipated for the time being the gloom occasioned by the sad disaster.—*Lafayette (La.) Courier, Feb. 7.*

☞ An association, called the Order of Druids, has been formed at St. Clair, Michigan. Nearly one hundred members have already been obtained, and the number is rapidly increasing. Associations are also being formed in Port Huron, China and elsewhere [illegible]

[illegible]

From the London Punch.

This morning, Nov. 11, at 11½ o'clock precisely, an unfortunate young man, Mr. EDWARD PINCKNEY, underwent the extreme penalty of [illegible], for expiating his attachment to MARY ANN GALE, in front of the altar railings of St. Mary's Church, Islington.

It will be in the recollection of all those friends of the party who were at JONES' at Brixton, two years ago, that Mr. PINCKNEY was there and then first introduced to Miss GALE, to whom he instantly began to direct particular attentions—dancing with her no less than six sets that evening, and handing her things at supper in the most devoted manner. From that period commenced the intimacy between them which terminated in this morning's catastrophe.

Poor PINCKNEY had barely attained his 28th year; but there is no belief, that but for reasons of a pecuniary nature, his single life would have come to an untimely end. A change for the better, however, having occurred in his circumstances, the young lady's friends were induced to sanction his addresses, and thus became accessories to the course for which he has just suffered.

The unhappy young man passed the last night of his bachelor existence in his solitary chamber. From half-past eight to ten he was engaged in writing letters. Shortly after, his younger brother HENRY knocked at the door, when the doomed youth told him to come in. On being asked when he meant to go to bed, he replied, "Not yet." The question was then put to him, how he thought he would sleep? To which he answered, "I don't know." He then expressed his desire for a cigar and a glass of grog. His brother, who partook of the like refreshments, now demanded if he would take anything more that night. He said, "Nothing," in a firm voice. His affectionate brother then rose to take his leave, when the devoted one considerately advised him to take care of himself.

Precisely at a quarter of a minute to seven the next morning, the victim of Cupid having been called according to his desire, he arose and promptly dressed himself. He had the self-control to shave himself, without the slightest injury, for not even a scratch upon his chin appeared after the operation. It would seem he devoted a longer time than usual at his toilet.

The wretched man was attired in a light blue dress coat, with frosted buttons, a white vest and nankeen trousers, with patent boots. He wore around his neck a variegated satin scarf, which partly concealed the Corazza of his bosom. In front of the scarf was inserted a breastpin of conspicuous dimensions.

Having descended the staircase with a quick step, he entered the apartment where his brother and sister, and a few friends, awaited him. He then shook hands cordially with all present, and on being asked how he slept, answered, "Very well." And to the further demand as to the state of his mind, he said that he "felt happy." One of the party hereupon suggested that it would be as well to take something before the melancholy ceremony was gone through; he exclaimed with some emphasis, "Decidedly." Breakfast was accordingly served, when he ate a French roll, a large round of toast, two sausages, and drank three great breakfast-cups of tea. In reply to an expression of astonishment on the part of a person present, he declared that he had never felt happier in his life.

Having inquired the time, and ascertained that it was ten minutes of eleven, he remarked that it would soon be over. His brother then inquired if he could do anything for him, when he said he would take a glass of ale. Having drunk this he appeared to be satisfied.

The fatal moment now approaching, he devoted the remaining portion of his time to distribute those little articles he would no longer want. To one he gave his cigar case, to another his tobacco stopper, and charged his brother HENRY with his latch-key, with instructions to deliver it, after all was over, with due solemnity to the landlady. The clock at length struck eleven, and at the same moment he was informed that a cab was at the door. He merely said, "I am ready," and allowed himself to be conducted to the vehicle, into which he got with his brother, his other friends following on behind, in others.

Arriving at the tragical spot, a short but anxious delay of some moments took place, after which they were joined by the lady with her friends. Little was said on either side; but Miss GALE, with customary decorum, shed tears. PINCKNEY endeavored to preserve decorum, but a slight twitching in his mouth and eyebrows proclaimed his inward agitation.

All necessary preliminaries having now been settled, and the prescribed necessary formalities gone through, the usual question was put—"Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wife?" "I will."

He then put the fatal ring on Miss GALE's finger, the hymenial noose was adjusted, and the poor fellow was launched into—matrimony!

The Late Mr. Merle.

It is with sincere regret that we, (London *Daily News,*) announce the death of Mr. MERLE, the foreign editor of *Galignani's Messenger,* at his house, in the Rue Chauveau Lagarde, Paris. He was the Nestor of English journalists in Paris. Many years ago he was editor of the *Courier* and subsequently, we believe, of other journals in London. He was also for a long while the London correspondent of the *Journal des Debats.* For more than a quarter of a century he has been attached to *Galignani,* and during the same period he was the Paris correspondent of the *Globe.* He was one of the very few men in the world who could speak and write the French and English languages equally well. He had great conversational powers, an extraordinary memory, and a sound political judgment. His mind was a perfect museum of anecdote, and he was ever the best authority on the subject of the "latest news" of the hour. His appearance in *Galignani's* little conversation chamber was always the signal for a rush from the reading room adjoining. There, surrounded by numerous friends of various nations, who put down their papers to listen to the result of his morning's reading, his fine Circassian countenance might be seen suffused with good humor, while for a few moments he playfully parried the eager questions addressed to him in various accents and languages. When silence was obtained he was wont in silvery tones and fluent speech to give a succinct, and invariably accurate, account of the most important intelligence arrived by the morning mails from different parts of the world, and to add his own opinion of the bearing of the news upon the political situation. He was as good a listener as a talker, always lending a candid ear to every suggestion, and holding opinions adverse to his own with good-natured deference and respect. Mr. MERLE was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and his loss will be regretted by a large circle of friends both in France and England. Among his personal friends were Lord PALMERSTON and General Sir DE LACY EVANS, both of whom sought interviews with him when they were lately in Paris.

DR. BEAUMONT.—While this well-known Wesleyan preacher was giving out his second hymn, in Waltham-street pulpit, Hull, England, on Sunday morning, he suddenly expired. He was struck down just as his lips had uttered the first two lines of the following verse:

"Then while the first archangel sings,
He hides his face behind his wings;
And ranks of shining thrones around,
Fall worshipping and spread the ground."

The effect upon the congregation who witnessed this solemn scene, may be imagined, but cannot be described. A general shriek interrupted the hymn and the dying preacher on being borne into the vestry, was found to be dead. His expectant hearers slowly and sadly dispersed, save those who performed the melancholy place of bearing his lifeless body to the house which he had so lately left, a living man. Dr. BEAUMONT was, after the late Dr. NEWTON, the most popular man in the Methodist ministry.

BRITISH VETERANS.—Our oldest poet is Mr. ROGERS, now in his 93d year. Our oldest historian is Mr. HALLAM, now in his 74th year. Our oldest critic is Mr. WILSON CROKER, now in his 75th year. Our oldest novelist is Lady MORGAN—but we shall conceal her ladyship's age. Our oldest topographer is Mr. BRITTON, now in his 83d year. Our oldest topographer in point of publication is the historian of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, whose first work was a quarto, published before 1790. We refer to Sir HENRY ELLIS, still the active principal librarian of the British Museum. Mr. LEIGH HUNT was a poet with a printed volume of his effusions in verse, and his own portrait, before [illegible] health in his 71st year. Our oldest artist is Sir RICHARD WESTMACOTT, the sculptor, the father of the Royal Academy. [illegible] CHARLES KEMBLE [illegible]

[illegible] "You will find, Sir, that the day of judgment will be spent in the same manner."

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1855.

☞ JAMES R. PRATT, Jr., is the only authorized agent for the DAILY TIMES in Burlington, Vt., and its vicinity. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to him.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles pretending to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be used for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Congressional.

The credentials of Mr. SEWARD as Senator from New-York for six years from the 4th of March next, were read and placed on file in the Senate yesterday. The House bill for establishing a line of subterranean telegraph to the Pacific, merely granting a right of way, was passed, and a number of other bills were appropriately referred.

In the House, business pertaining to the Navy was under consideration. A bill providing for more efficient discipline was passed. A synopsis may be found in our Congressional report this morning. The bill authorizing the construction of seven steam Sloops-of-War was discussed at considerable length, but without concluding the subject the House adjourned.

Party Reminiscences.

Our Albany letter this morning, on the Senate proceedings of yesterday, is unusually prolific in political reminiscences of some things that occurred at the Capital in 1841 and 1846. The actors were all distinguished members of the Whig party, as then constituted. The recent speeches of Senators BROOKS and A. B. DICKINSON have elicited letters of explanation from Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM, which were read to the Senate yesterday by Mr. B., and will, of course, also be read with much interest in our report. The end, we presume, is not yet. The general issue is of no very great public importance at the present time, but involves something like a question of veracity or fidelity of recollection, between certain distinguished characters, that may lead to further discussion.

The Peers and the Press.

The newspaper Press of London, having gradually taken a position and obtained an influence which occasionally places it in antagonism, almost in superiority, over the actual Executive, is decidedly out of favor with the Aristocracy, and what CARLYLE calls the Bureaucracy of the British Empire. On every feasible occasion, in season or out of season, with or without cause, we find

"Some tenth transmitter of a foolish face"

rising in Parliament and leveling an attack at the Press. Sometimes, if a newspaper, having reported a noble Lord's attempt at oratory, (greatly improving what was attempted to be said,) should draw attention to its variance with facts, or its failure in argument, the hereditary legislator rises to complain that he has been insulted, injured or misrepresented, and incontinently denounces the editor,—sometimes concluding by moving that the printer shall be brought to the bar of the House, to be reprimanded by the Lord Chancellor! Such exhibitions of splenetic humor and puny power are less frequent than they used to be, but still are occasionally made.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA, a Peer now far advanced in life, (who fought a duel in 1829 with the Duke of WELLINGTON, because his Grace would not submit to be denounced by the noble Earl as a renegade and traitor, when Catholic Emancipation was on the tapis,) cannot be accused of having gained wisdom with years. He is as absurd, as intolerant as he ever was—a little more so, perhaps. In 1829, he made the remarkable discovery that WELLINGTON intended to break down the Protestant Constitution of England—Church, State and sinecures—and to ascend the throne as King ARTHUR II. And in 1855 he has become illuminated with the idea that England's glory as a nation was in imminent peril—not because of the unfortunate situation of her military affairs in the Crimea, but because the too faithful historian of the Eastern War, the Correspondent of the London *Times* newspaper, had *almost* got a free passage to the Crimea in one of the British ships, and actually had been supplied with rations, the same as are meted out to each private soldier!

We are not, and need not be, the apologists of the London *Times*. That journal is well able to defend itself. It has spoken out with great fearlessness on the subject of the mismanagement of military affairs in the East;—it has been condemned for having published such plain statements. But, whether there was or was not an improper motive in such publication, the main truth of the statement was admitted and deplored, even by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in that remarkable speech, (which we published on Saturday,) explanatory of the causes of his resigning office. Lord WINCHILSEA must have been fully aware of this—but the London *Times* has laughed at him on various occasions during the last thirty years, and, *therefore*, his lordship attempted to return the favor now.

The Earl's speech was a vigorous one—as far as voice went. In his youth, when he was remarkable for the strength of his lungs, he was called "Roaring Hatton," and he is *said to have spoken so loudly on this occasion*, that passers-by, outside the House of Lords, distinctly heard his vociferation. From such a man pettiness of conduct was to be expected, but the Duke of NEWCASTLE, hitherto believed to be a man of good sense and liberality,—one of PEEL's sucking politicians,—displayed almost equal want of liberality. "Yes," said he, apologetically, "a free passage *was* granted to the *Times* correspondent, and that gentleman was actually on board, when the Government, apprised of the fact, prevented his sailing in that vessel. True, also, that he was supplied with rations in the Crimea, but *that*, also, is ended, and the gentleman will be left to his own resources."

Here is an insult to the British Press by one of the British Ministry. Why should a newspaper writer be treated with contumely like this? Why, after being actually on board, should he be turned out of the ship? Why should so much be said about the miserable rations? The price of the passage would be some £50. The value of the rations may be a shilling a day. What are these petty charges to a journal expending thousands in obtaining intelligence, and usually anticipating the Government itself in procuring it?

The fact is, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, albeit some shades more liberal in general politics than "roaring" WINCHILSEA, fully goes with him in cherishing a dread of the newspaper press. Queen, Lords and Commons may nominally form the Three Estates of the realm in England, but there has sprung up a power greater than any or all of these,—a power of the Press, which, whether it lead or follow public opinion, is greatly feared by the Executive,—a power which, during the last five and thirty years particularly, has been steadily assailing Aristocracy.

Whether WINCHILSEA or NEWCASTLE be the mouthpiece of this hostile and falling Oligarchy, the feeling is one and the same. The Press has made itself felt, and the result is sometimes exhibited, as in this case, sufficiently to show the soreness which exists. The gentleman spoken so angrily of by WINCHILSEA, and so slightingly of by NEWCASTLE, is as much superior, we doubt not, to either or both of them as (in their own opinion) they are to the mass of uncoroneted mortals. A free, out-speaking press is so entirely opposed to intolerance, usurped power and corrupt conduct, that the Aristocracy naturally *must* at once fear and hate it. This is the key to the constant sneers at newspaper writers which abound in "the higher circles" in Great Britain. Year after year, as the Press grows more powerful, the Aristocracy becomes more weak; but every now and then, losing temper and discretion, attacks are made on it by such men as WINCHILSEA and NEWCASTLE. Despite of these, Journalism will survive,—"a great fact,"—after titles and badges have been swept away by the Republicanism which is destined to sweep over the Kingdom of Europe.

Turnips from Glasgow!

In last evening's paper was announced the arrival of a vessel from Glasgow with a number of tons of turnips on board. This certainly is a curious thing—turnips from Glasgow! Where is Long Island? Is Oysterpond Point snowed under? Or have Southold farmers made money enough, and retired from turnip raising? Times were different when we were young.

In the old times—say ten years ago—there was no such place for turnips as the east end of Long Island. Late in the Fall—not until the frosts had withered the tops, yet before the ground was so frozen as to anchor what was in it for the Winter—the farmer kept all his boys home from school, and spent the day, or several of them, in pulling turnips. It was not an occasion much coveted by the boys. JACK FROST, at other times a myth, then was a solemn reality, always standing behind the turnip-puller, nipping his nose, pinching his ears, and often fetching him a hard slap as he bent to his task that brought tears between his eyelids. It was a dirty job. You would get dirt under your nails, and your fingers would feel the worse a week for the job. The tops of the little ones would twist off in your hand, and the stubborn roots *often would utterly refuse to come out.* We used to wonder if they would never get a machine to pull them. But they did not. In those days machines were very costly, and new-fangled ones were not popular.

The turnips pulled and measured up were then carted to the beach, off which lay the sloop that was to take them to the City. That sloop—it was bigger in our eyes than the *Great Republic* would be now—and to command her was a greater honor than to control the English fleet that went up the Baltic. Happy was the boy whose father went "hand" in her, and the little black cook, who fried the pork and stewed the onions in her cabin, might have found some white boys of his size, who, for his berth, would have swapped colors with him.

The long boat draws near to the shore, as near as may be consistent with the state of the tide and the shoalness of the beach, and the team was driven in, to meet these conditions. The horses never much fancied this late November job. They would stand pawing the pebbles and striking at the seaweed, probably to their own great satisfaction, but wetting us down somewhat unpleasantly. And so the sloop was loaded, not by one man, but by a dozen, though in those days, as now, many a *small* farmer raised enough to freight the sloop—but then the venture! It was safer to divide the risk. Loaded, the good sloop only waited for a spell of fair weather, and a light wind from the north or east. Nor waited long—not over a week or two generally. The turnip-sloop did not often take passengers, because they did not return early; but if she did take down Aunt Polly or Mrs. Burnell to see her married daughter, there was one big baking done in the village, you may be sure, and more than one big *basket full of "relishes," went on board.* Seizing a fair day, when the tide ebbed early, the sloop would slip down the bay, through the Gut, and go scudding through the Sound, hoping all the way for a good breeze to go through Hell Gate with, and, hauling into Rutger's-slip, or Tyson's. Next morning a board hoisted in the rigging and chalked in indifferent letters, "*Long Island Turnips for Sale,*" would announce to New-York housekeepers and grocers where the prime bargains were to be made. The little sloop would lay in her slip all Winter, selling enough some days to pay wharfage, and some days doing so well that all hands would feel justified in going on a "bust"—the Captain up to the Chatham Theatre, and the black cook treating himself to a long nine that nobody had smoked before. The owners of the vegetables took for their share just what they "stood them in"—that is the price that they brought less the cost of peddling them. They were sold for a shilling and eighteenpence the bushel; and no better turnips were ever mashed, buttered and set before a King, than these same ruta bagas, which sold cheaper than dirt. They were *too cheap* for people to eat. Now that they sell as high as potatoes by the wholesale, and are retailed at two shillings the half peck—(half a marvelously little peck, too)—we wake up to their excellence as an article of diet. Salt, they say, develops the odor of flowers; silver certainly brings out the flavor of vegetables, and makes us appreciate them. We venture that, with a load of turnips in town, all the way from Glasgow, and a price upon all in the market so high, compared with the cost of production, that farmers put down the latter at nothing,—we venture that turnips will rush into unprecedented popularity, and thousands of poor families discover that they cannot get along without them.

What Should the Fare be?

When the Brooklyn cars commenced running they put their fare at four cents; but the value of horseflesh continually rising, and experience having given them a few lessons, they raised it to five cents, which we doubt not is little enough to pay expenses. The Third-avenue cars, running much of the way over the same track with the Fourth-avenue, wisely fixed their fare at five cents; dragged down the Fourth-avenue fare from six cents to five, and prohibited the Second-avenue from charging anything more. The First and Second-avenue Road starting at five cents broke down stage lines which traversed nearly the same route, charging sixpence. One enterprising proprietor, however, bound not to be beaten if there were any virtue in cheap fares, kept his stages running up and down the First-avenue and charged but three cents. Of course his stages were always full. The first week we thought they would all be broken down by the loads that clustered on each roof, until the proprietor had a stout mast rigged through the centre of each for the roof's support. The old rule, "only twelve inside," was a very dead letter on his line. To see the stages passing morning, noon or at night, one would think it the rule to carry "never less than twelve inside," and on the roof was the jolliest crew of carpenters with their kits, masons with their tools, laborers with their shovels, and if it were a rainy day, of a crowd of all sorts with their umbrellas. We never saw one of the stages empty or near it. But it does not pay. The horses, however robust they once were, soon get below the revivifying influence of "oats enough," "green pasture" and "gentle exercise." The proprietor intends on the 1st of March to raise his fare to four cents—the more passengers he carries at three cents, the quicker his horses die and the poorer he is. There is no doubt that to withstand the competition our enterprising friend undershot the paying mark.

It would be a great gratification to us to learn what a City car can afford to run for. The Fourth-avenue cars run empty some twelve hours out of the twenty at five cents. If we suggest that their cars are a nuisance, running off the track as they often do and piling up a line of cars of several blocks in length, we are told to be quiet, that they pay nothing, and for the good they do are to be tolerated. The Third-avenue cars run full at least nine-tenths of the day. We generally use them twice a day at least, yet have not enjoyed a seat, on going up to dinner, or late at night, for many a month. We pay our half dime for the privilege of standing and being crowded. It takes some minutes to get out of one, on account of the jam, and the crowd clings like hiving bees to the platform on either end for some hours in the morning and at night. More passengers they could not carry, more patronage they could not begin to accommodate. But if we ask them to put more cars upon their track or such teams upon their cars as can mount the Chatham-street hills, without rendering the proprietors liable to complaints for the brutal treatment of cattle, the response is immediate—"Why the road does not pay;" "See how miserably low its stock sells;" and, "One who is rich in it alone is a proper applicant for soup at the Charity houses." Well, then, what fare would pay? Would sixpence? Would a shilling? Being obliged to ride much, we would prefer to ride in stages or in cars that are comfortable, and only so thickly occupied too that all who pay can have a seat, and to ride behind cattle that it does not harden the heart or distress one to see toiling in the traces. Moreover, it is a pleasure when any line becomes a nuisance, to be able with a clean conscience to enter it in the Black Book or make a note of it for the papers. But if our public carriers sink money for our accommodation, we cannot do it. Who will settle it? What is the paying fare upon stages and City cars?

The Patent Medicine Bill—Why the Row?

A great muss is made at Albany, it seems, by the men who are moving the Patent Pill Law. The act provides that a medicine must *not be sold—of the order generally denominated* "patent," (probably because its composition is not patent to anybody,)—unless upon its label is told just how much "mercury" there is in it, how much dock-root, how much "powdered dead men's bones," and what other horribles, and in what proportions, go to make up its infallibility. Really we do not see what damage such a law would do. It might depreciate the value of property on Fifth-avenue, by cutting off all relays to the ranks of the Patent Medicine Aristocracy. That would be bad, but it would leave the more glory to be shared by those who have passed the portals, and are admitted among the Upper Ten. It could not hurt the *people* certainly. We go in for "the diffusion of useful knowledge" among the people. When we swallow our dose of sarsaparilla, we like to know how many "toes of newt," or "thumbs of frog," "babies' livers," or "roots from poisonous bogs," were concocted to make the healing syrup. We like to know when we are taking "Calomy," and if, as the Doctors say, it is a constituent in the Dinner Pills we have taken as often as our dessert, it is one of the items of useful knowledge for which we would be duly thankful.

Why should not we? Our fathers sent us to school to learn the constituents of the air we breathe. We buy books, attend many a course of popular lectures on Chemistry, and pay many a fee to our doctors, to know what are the constituents of the food we eat, and of the beverages we drink. It is all useful knowledge—very useful for people who get their living by eating and drinking and taking medicine. So, on the whole, we cannot consent, as our correspondent from his "only office in the Bowery" urges, to pitch into the member who introduced the bill; or, as our friend in the wholesale business requests, give fits to the Committee that did not stifle it at its birth. Indeed we rather fancy the thing, and hope we all may learn something by it.

Musical.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Madame GRISI and Sig. MARIO made their reappearance here last evening in the Opera "I Puritani," before a large and enthusiastic audience. The house was not crowded, except in the balcony boxes and parquette; up stairs there was plenty of room. Probably thirteen or fourteen hundred persons, in all, were present. The appearance of the house was imposing, but flashy—an inevitable consequence of the gaudy coloring and intolerable gas-glare always prevalent here.

Signor BADIALI was indisposed, and did not sing. His place was filled by Signor BERNARDI. SUSINI was evidently suffering from a severe cold, and at times seemed scarcely able to proceed. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Opera went acceptably. Both GRISI and MARIO were in good voice. We have nothing to add to what we have already written on "I Puritani."

This being the first time that an Opera has been given at this house, a few remarks about the appropriateness of the building for the purpose may not be out of place. The stage is, of course, radically wrong; every one admits it to be the ugliest thing of the kind ever devised. We will, therefore, say nothing more about it. Acoustically much was expected of this building, but it is a failure; such a conglomeration of chattering sounds as assailed the ear last evening has seldom been heard in a hall devoted to music; each instrument in the orchestra tripped up its neighbor, and the shrillest had it to the last! The defect appears to lie in excessively metallic vibration—utterly destitute of sonority and mellowness. The shrillest sound overpowers all others; you know precisely when a wind instrument plays a note, and you may follow the piccolo from the first bar of the opera to the last. Nothing can subdue the ardor of that instrument. It cannot be denied that every sound is heard; on the contrary it might be said that every sound is heard twice, for there is an unmistakable echo. The effect is unpleasant and hollow, and reminds one of music under an arching. Where there is a combination of sounds, vocal and instrumental, all the worst points are aggravated. Signor ARDITI—who was seasonably tempestuous last night—would have been astonished could he have heard his own orchestra from the first circle, still more so from the second. He would have descended a sadder and wiser man from either.

In a word, the Metropolitan Theatre will not do for operatic purposes—there is no equality in the sound; the shrillest always prevails, and in quick movements the echo of one sound rebounding on another of a totally different character produces positive discord. The defect, undoubtedly, lies in the dome, and can, we should think, be remedied.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Twelfth Anti-Slavery Lecture by Rev. Samuel J. May.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT SINCE 1830.

Last evening Rev. S. J. MAY, of Syracuse, delivered the Twelfth Lecture on Anti-Slavery. The audience was not very large. The subject chosen, "The rise and progress of Slavery since 1830."

The sentiment of right, he said, the aspiration after freedom, and the love of liberty were heavenly. This love of liberty dwelleth not in the Rocky Mountains of monarchical supremacy. What there is of this spirit of liberty that alights on the proud eminence of human society, trickles down into the valleys. Too often it is hidden in dark caverns, but it never dies.

There have been in the world at all times spirits who have given utterance to liberal principles, and would not allow their feelings on the subject of liberty to remain pent up.

It is thus that the spirit of one mind gives impulse to the multitude—such as HAMPDEN, LUTHER, CALVIN, KNOX, and others, such as that master-spirit of that great man in our own country, which affected the minds of the people to the uttermost borders. It was thus that the spirit of Mr. GARRISON caused the crusade against slavery to be commenced, with no other auxiliary than a colored boy, and no other weapon than the pen. He claimed no more for Mr. GARRISON than a spirit of liberty, acting on the minds of the multitude, and guiding them in a new direction. It was such a spirit that actuated the noble efforts of the men at Runnymede who obtained the Magna Charta, and sent into exile the noblest and best spirits of England, Ireland and Scotland. In the formation of the primitive thirteen States, he considered that it was a fortunate circumstance that such a variety of religious sentiment prevailed, as it aided much in accomplishing the union of all parties, as the feelings and prejudices of each counteracted those of the other parties.

The American colonies becoming large enough *to assert their independence as a people*, and impatient of restraint, determined to throw off the yoke, and in that glorious Constitution gave liberty to all men. But, alas, the subsequent career of our country will show that the liberal intentions of the framers of that Constitution were not sufficient, or such as secured the freedom of those who most needed its support. They entailed on those people, to use the ever memorable words of a great man, "a condition, one hour of which was worse ten thousand times than the tyranny against which they had revolted." It was melancholy to reflect that such a man as PATRICK HENRY, who gave utterance to such sentiments as he did—that JEFFERSON, who, as a Slaveholder, left such inconsistencies *in his life, to be reconciled with his doctrines* and teachings; but more than all, WASHINGTON, who has thrown a shadow on his bright fame by lending his mighty influence to such a system. The Constitution, as the fact stands, did not provide for the liberty of all who dwelt in the country over which it was destined to preside. It was partial, restrictive, selfish. He would only say, in palliation of those great men, that they took counsel from emergency, forsook their principles, and fell into the trap which lay open for them. But better ourselves to wear the chains than try to fasten them on others. The great deeds they performed cannot counteract the gigantic evil they perpetrated. The greatest and most irremediable wrongs result from compromise. That only which is true in word and right in action can be ultimately expedient. The compromises of the Constitution, and the successive compromises made to Slave Power, are such that the ultimate dissolution of the Union will be the only means of reconciling those conflicting elements. Twenty years after the Declaration of Independence efforts were made in some of the States to abolish the Slave-trade. Among those who took a part in this movement was BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. But in 1808 that spirit began to decline; and ultimately the traffic in slaves was declared to be unlawful, but it is a well known and glaring fact that never—even when the Slave-trade was lawful—has there been more Africans sold into bondage than under the so-called Anti-Slavery Law, which had only the effect of heaping more misery on the unfortunate slave. The manumission of slaves was prohibited and discountenanced in most of the Southern States. Their system of oppression became more galling—their chains were riveted tighter; and on the slightest pretext, those who had purchased or procured their freedom were again reduced to Slavery. The first attempt which was made on the part of the North was when the dispute arose in 1819 to admit Missouri into the Union. The contest was a vehement one. Mr. WEBSTER was on the liberal side. Mr. CLAY came into the question with the wand of compromise, and words were spoken in that controversy which should never be forgotten, on the question of Slavery.

The lecturer entered into a long and eulogistic review of WM. L. GARRISON's career—alluded to his incarceration for libel, caused by denouncing the master of a vessel who was from his own town (Newburyport) and his owner, who brought a cargo of slaves from Baltimore to New-Orleans, lacking other freight—how he had been released through the liberality of ARTHUR TAPPAN—and the active part he has since taken in the Anti-Slavery movement. He renounced the Colonization scheme, and showed the system of partial emancipation to be rotten. It was his denunciation of the Colonization system, and the exposure of its duplicity that drew down on him the hatred of his most inveterate Northern enemies. The churches were closed against him, no minister would have received him into their congregation. He seem to be deserted by all men, but he seemed to realize the feeling of Father TAYLOR, of Boston, "God is majority in himself, what care I if all men are against me." But God be praised that Christianity and the American Church are not identical! Mr. GARRISON's religion is as dear to him as his own soul. He also expatiated on his views on gradual emancipation, showing that such a project might be effected some time between now and *never*. In answer to the objection that if slaves were at once emancipated they would turn upon their masters, he said that there was no an instance on record where it was known that a slave ever offered the slightest insult to his benefactor,—their first act is to raise up their free hands and bless God for the liberty they enjoy, and next invoke blessings on him who gave him their liberty. He showed that the great and unparalleled cruelty which was exercised on the slave was not the evil which was complained of—but it was the relation—that man should by holding man in bondage, arrogate to himself the attribute of the great Jehovah. What though wider rivers of thought may be brought to bear on this question, they are but part of the multitude of minds that have been brought into the great moral Mississippi as tributaries to purge this great country from this outrageous violation of all rights,—American slavery, directed by the master mind of WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

The lecturer, in conclusion, read some passages from an early number of *The Liberator*, explicative of the principles on which he set out on his Anti-Slavery project.

The Market Bank Embezzlement—Investigation—Receiving Teller Bailed Out.

Yesterday morning the late Receiving Teller of the Market Bank, WM. P. SACKETT, was arraigned before Justice CONNOLLY to answer the charge of embezzling $25,000 from the Bank. As before stated, the accused was arrested on Long Island by Sergeant MANSFIELD and a policeman belonging to his squad. Mr. SACKETT, fearing he would be confined in prison till morning, succeeded in securing the services of Policeman RALPH PATTERSON, who kept him out of prison for the night. His night's liberation was effected through the intercession of Policeman PATTERSON and others, with a police magistrate whom they accidentally met in Broadway.

On behalf of the prisoner HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., appeared as counsel, and moved to have the amount of bail fixed for his client's appearance. Meanwhile the affidavit recently made by the President of the Bank was read—substantially as follows:

Richard S. Williams, sworn, says: I reside at No. 10 Jefferson-street, in the City of New-York; he was President of the Market Bank; that William Post Sackett was Receiving Teller of said Bank, and was engaged at a yearly salary; that he was in the said situation from Nov. 1, 1852, to Dec. 2, 1854, and that during that period he had embezzled the funds of the said Bank to the amount of $25,000; deponent further says that on the 2d of December last, it was discovered that the footing up of his accounts was wrong on his books, by making false entries of figures, thereby intending to mislead and deceive the officers of the said Bank.

Deponent also says that he was informed by a clerk of the Bank, named Walter Hendrick, that he examined the accounts of Sackett on Saturday afternoon, the 2d December, after bank hours, and that Hendrick informed deponent that he told Sackett in the bank that the footings of his accounts were wrong, and that Sackett said that he would come down on Monday morning and make it right.

Deponent says that Sackett did not come to the Bank on Monday, but on Monday evening Sackett called on deponent at his residence, and acknowledged to deponent that his accounts were wrong, and that he had abstracted at various times from the bank, and in all the sum of $25,000. Deponent further says, that he charges the said Wm. Post Sackett, while he was in employ of said bank, as receiving teller, with having feloniously embezzled and converted to his own use the sum of $25,000, thereby cheating and defrauding the officers and stockholders of the said Market Bank out of the said amount.

Justice CONNELLY finally placed the bail at $10,000, and the requisite bonds were given by the mother and father-in-law of the offender, who justified in the amount of $20,000. The examination in the case was set down for some future day, and thus closed the exciting affair for the present.

Voyage of the U. S. Storeship Supply.

The United States storeship *Supply*, which arrived at this port on Monday from Japan, is now at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. She was towed up to the City by a steamtug, which found her embedded in the ice, about twelve miles below Sandy Hook. She has encountered some severe weather, and will need repairs. She had been twice within twenty miles of Sandy Hook, and was blown off in very heavy snow storms from the northward and westward. A number of the seamen have been badly frost-bitten by the cold weather on the coast since the 30th of January. The *Supply* has been absent about two years and ten months. She sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard in 1852, under the command of Lieut. SINCLAIR, with stores for the Japan squadron. Since leaving New-York she has sailed upwards of fifty thousand miles, or more than twice the distance round the world. She has visited Japan and the Loo Choo Islands twice, and China, Java, Sumatra, Malacca and the Cape of Good Hope, each once. The most remarkable thing about this successful voyage is, that Captain SINCLAIR has not lost one of his men by disease or accident.

Captain SINCLAIR brought home some Japanese *presents for our Government. They consist of* rice and coal. The coal is said to be of a bituminous nature, and burns rapidly. It gives a brilliant flame, and the heat is intense. The rice is of a dark color, and of very good quality. The captain also brought a specimen of coal from the mines of Formosa, an island situated between China and Japan.

The *Supply* had on board ten or fifteen invalids from the exploring and Japan squadrons. Some of them have been sent to the Naval Hospital, and others, whose cases were not considered alarming, were taken to the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

The storeships *Lexington* and *Southampton* and steam-frigate *Mississippi*, also of the Japan squadron, are now on their way to New-York, and may *arrive in a few days. The steamer Susquehanna* is going to Philadelphia. All of the above vessels sailed shortly after the *Supply*.

Capt. SINCLAIR reports that on the 6th of January, in lat. 6° south, lon. 31° west, he spoke the English bark *Hero*, of London, for Australia, all well. She had been out a long time, and wished to be reported.—*Post.*

Robbing a Market Dealer.

Yesterday morning Sergeant MARTIN and Officer MOORE, of the Second District Police Court, arrested a German named JOHN SHULTEN, charged with stealing fifty barrels of apples from WM. R. ADIN, at Washington Market. The accused was brought before Justice BRENNAN, and was locked up for trial.

☞ The Knickerbocker Bank building is to be put up for sale at public auction.

Illness of Judges.

We regret to say that four of the New-York Judiciary are at present seriously ill—viz.: Hon. HENRY P. EDWARDS, of the Supreme Court; Judge HOFFMAN, of the Superior Court; and Judges PHILLIPS and THOMPSON.

☞ A new weekly journal entitled the *Honest Truth*, published by E. WALSH, late of the *Citizen*, and edited by MICHAEL DOHENY and CHARLES GRAHAM HALPINE, will be issued in this City on the 3d of March next. One of the objects which the *Honest Truth* proposes to itself is "to aid the mental and moral culture of those citizens and protectionists, who are of Irish birth, so far as to adapt their ideas, education and sentiments to the great controlling principles on which the Constitution of the United States is based."

☞ A horse attached to a small sleigh, in which were a young man and his sister, took fright in Chatham-street last night and dashed off at furious speed, through Park-place and down Broadway. The occupants of the sleigh were thrown into the street, near the Park, but neither was much injured. The lady was conveyed to the Office of the Chief of Police, much frightened, while her brother proceeded after his runaway horse, which he succeeded in overhauling at Bowling-green.

☞ The thaw continued during yesterday. It didn't improve the sleighing at all. On the contrary, "quite the reverse." The stage-sleighs bumped and thumped along to the sore distress of horse-flesh. It makes no difference to the driver, though, for his whip has a lash long enough to reach the leaders, and so the animals are half killed. Nobody cares anything about that,—not he!

☞ A very neat service of plate has been presented to CHARLES A. MEIGS, Esq., the late Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, by the clerks of that Institution, as a testimonial of their regard for him during his official connection with them for a series of years past. It consists of a pitcher, two goblets and a salver, bearing an inscription.

☞ The American Bible Society, the Tract Society, and the A. B. C. F. M. have fared well in the bequests of Mr. ANSEL PRATT of North Weymouth, Mass. The first receives $6,000; the second, $2,000; and the Mission Board probably $6,000.

☞ The venerable THOMAS O'CONOR, (father of CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq.,) died on Friday, at his residence, near Fort Washington. He was a native of Ireland, but for nearly fifty years he had been a citizen of New-York.

☞ Sales of Real Estate are tolerably lively. Dwellings were sold yesterday in Sixteenth, Twenty-first, and Thirty-fifth-streets for prices ranging from $7,000 to $12,850.

☞ The ice has almost disappeared from the rivers. The boats from the Eastward came through yesterday.

SOMETHING NEW.—The ship *Glance*, from Glasgow, arrived yesterday, has on board as part of her cargo twenty-nine tons of Turnips in bulk.

PARKE GODWIN.—The Galena (Ill.) *Jeffersonian* of 30th December, says: "The lecture last evening, by PARKE GODWIN, was attended by a large, intelligent, and appreciative audience." Then follows a half-column report of what Mr. GODWIN said, closing with the remark, that the lecture was "one of those rich, mental treats which Mr. GODWIN only can furnish." The joke of the matter is, that by a failure of the cars to connect, Mr. GODWIN didn't get within 100 miles of Galena, and so did not lecture there at all! Apropos, while Mr. GODWIN was delivering a lecture in some town in Ohio, he took up a glass of water to drink, and while holding it over his manuscript the bottom of his tumbler dropped off and let all of the water upon it. The lecturer looked dismayed, and the audience began to titter ominously. Instantly recovering his wits, he said: "Whatever fault may be found with my lecture, it can't at any rate be called a *dry* one!" This happy turn extricated him from the dilemma.

☞ The Newburyport *Herald* reports the death of ORLANDO B. MERRILL, Esq., of that city, at the advanced age of 92 years. The deceased was probably one of the oldest shipbuilders in the country. He built the United States ship *Pickering*, in 1799, and the United States sloop-of-war *Wasp*, in 1813.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FIRE AT SIMSBURY, CONN.—THE SAFE THAT preserved the valuable books, papers and money of Messrs. Bacon & Brothers, of Simsbury, Conn., on the 23d December last, was one of WILDER'S WORLD RENOWNED PATENT SALAMANDERS, No. 7,[illegible], and sold to them in April, 185[illegible], by Silas C. Herring, who has since transferred to the subscribers his right to make the same.

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes of the "same sort" to be had of the subscribers, at No. 122 Pearl-st.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

REMOVAL.—C. B. HATCH & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 90 Chambers-st., (corner Church) where they have opened a new and extensive assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

of their own importation and manufacture, which they offer at current market prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PERFUMERY OF THE "SOCIETE HYGIENIQUE DE PARIS," and PICCADILLY, LONDON, prepared by Messrs. BYRON ET CIE, Perfumers to Her Majesty and the Royal Family, by special appointment.

SAPONILLA, Vinaigre de toilet.
EAU ATHENIENNE, for the hair.
EAU DES ALPES, for the toilet.
HUILE PHILOCOME.
HUILE ANTIQUE DOUBLE.
ROUGE DE LA REINE.
LILIES, vegetable powder for whitening the skin.
MASSERANDULA MILK, for beautifying the complexion. This new preparation is preferred by her Majesty to any other.

Also, highly perfumed WINDSOR SOAPS, real TURKISH HONEY SOAP, MORATO SOAP, LUPIN'S OIL SHAVING SOAPS, TOOTH SOAP and INFANT'S SOAP. This last-mentioned article is used exclusively in the Royal Nursery.

Sole Agent in New-York: H. S. ROGERS, Paris and London Fancy Store, No. 449 Broadway, near Grand-st.

MOTORPATHY.—DR. H. HALSTED, OF ROUND Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass., (formerly of Rochester, N. Y.,) with his wife, are now at the St. Nicholas, where they will receive calls a few days from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Dr. H. is well known for the success of his new method of treating organic weakness, loss of the use of limbs, and spinal and protracted diseases; especially those incident to woman. His work on Motorpathy can be had at 25 cents.

REFERENCES.—JOHN B. TREADWELL, St. Nicholas Hotel; C. W. ROBERT, No. 7 Lafayette-place; W. D. ABBOTT, No. 461 Broadway; JOSEPH TUCKER, Esq., Stewart's Store, Broadway; C. C. BURR, Editor *National Democrat*; F. W. HUNT, M. D., No. 166 37th-st.; Rev. J. P. HOVEY and lady, No. 1[illegible] 8th-st.; GEORGE F. MERCHANT and lady, No. 3[illegible] Broome-st., N. Y.; Prof. GEORGE BUSH, Editor N. C. *Repository*, and J. O. MORSE and lady, Mansion House, Brooklyn; EDWARD DOUGHTY and DANIEL DEHERRY, Newark, N. J.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR toned 6½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodions, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his *patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.*

S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SIMSBURY, CONN., Feb. 2, 1855.

S. C. HERRING, Esq., NEW-YORK:

SIR: We take pleasure in stating that the Safe we purchased of you has nobly stood the test.

Our manufactory and contents were burned on the 23d December, but our valuable books, papers and money, IN YOUR SAFE, were preserved uninjured.

We can, therefore, with confidence, recommend your safes to the public. Yours truly,
BACON & BROTHERS.

POPULAR TRADE.—IN THE FOLLOWING GOODS we are now offering great bargains: Linens, Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Linen Sheetings, Napkins, Towels, Marinoes, Broadcloths, Lawns, Bareges, Shawls, Ribbons, Bombazines, Gent's Black Cravats, Linen Cambric Hdkfs, Hosiery, &c. E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

BLACK SILKS—BLACK SILKS.—JUST RECEIVED. Black Silks of a superior quality, which we are selling very much under their real value. Also, Plaid and Striped Silks, 4s. 6d. and 5s. per yard. E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

LONG ISLAND.

Meeting for Relief of the Poor.

In compliance with the call of His Honor Mayor HALL, and a number of other influential gentlemen of Brooklyn, a large number of the citizens met in the Supreme Court-room, in the City Hall, Brooklyn, for the purpose of taking measures to assist the poor. The meeting was organized by the choice of Mayor HALL as Chairman, and Mr. CHITTENDEN as Secretary.

Mayor HALL stated the object of the meeting to be the adoption of some plan to replenish the funds of the Association for improving the condition of the Poor. The funds of the Society were nearly run out, and they could not possibly go on more than five or six days longer. His Honor then described a most affecting picture of the sufferings of the poor —scores of whom besieged his office every day—and stated that it was not the drunkard, the profligate and the vicious, who were alone suffering from want, but that the most industrious and sober among our mechanics, clerks, &c., were compelled to solicit relief from the various Charitable Associations of the city.

Mr. EAMES, the Secretary of the Association, then gave a short statement of the affairs of the Society, in the course of which he said that they were at present affording relief to between 1,300 and 1,400 families, and had already expended about $9,000, and that they were some $800 in debt.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. STANTON, who said he was opposed to the present system of granting relief, and said it would be better for Brooklyn and New-York to purchase Government lands in the far West, and send their poor out there to till the soil. He quoted largely from the Bible to support his views.

Mr. STANTON was followed by Mr. CHITTENDEN, Rev. Dr. LEWIS, Rev. Dr. FARLEY and other gentlemen. A subscription was then got up and between $3,000 and $4,000 contributed on the spot.

A resolution was passed recommending the Association to the citizens of Brooklyn, and suggesting the propriety of collections being taken at the various churches next Sunday or as soon after as may be convenient.

The meeting then adjourned.

City Missionary Society.

The second Anniversary of the Williamsburg Missionary Society took place last evening, at the Presbyterian Church in South Fourth-street, corner of Sixth-street. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The President, Rev. Dr. MCLANE, occupied the chair.

The services were commenced by singing, reading of Scripture and prayer, by Rev. Mr. JOCELYN.

The Treasurer, Mr. H. P. FREEMAN, submitted his report, from which the following is an extract:

Balance on hand at last report	$4 66
Received since last annual meeting, by collection, subscription, donations, &c	970 31
Received for Relief Department	68 50
Total	$1,043 47
Paid sundry expenses	17 80
Paid Treasurer of Relief Department balance of $200, appropriated for that purpose	38 00
Paid Treasurer of Relief Department	68 50
Paid N. Coe, Missionary Salary	300 00
Paid Rev. Wm. H. Johnson	600 00
Total	$1,023 55
Balance on hand	19 92

Mr. BULKLEY read the report of the Relief Department:

Total amount of cash received	$1,691 67
Disbursements	1,637 52
Balance on hand	$53 65

Mr. BULKLEY stated that the disbursements per week of this Department amount to about $200.

The substance of the report has been already published.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. BAKER, Rev. Mr. ELLIOTT, Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, City Missionary, and Mr. BULKLEY.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—GEO. H. ANDREWS. *Vice Presidents*—Robert Macfarlane, S. Metcalfe, Dr. E. N. Colt, L. Darbee, C. F. Tuttle. *Secretary*—J. W. Bulkley. *Treasurer*—H. P. Freeman.

The meeting was closed by singing Doxology, and benediction.

Trial for Murder.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday, the case of MICHAEL FARLEY and wife, indicted for the murder of JOANNA DARBEE, by poison, last Spring, was called for trial. After empanneling a Jury the Court adjourned till this morning. This case has already been tried, but the Jury were unable to agree upon a verdict.

Contested Seat in Common Council.

The Special Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, to whom was referred the remonstrance of several citizens of the Ninth Ward against the right of Alderman MILLS to a seat in the Board, have submitted a report and resolution declaring him duly and legally elected, which were unanimously adopted by the Council at their last meeting.

Court News.

The following cases are on the list for trial in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, to-day, viz.: Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 55½, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County last evening, a communication was received from the Clerk of the City Court praying for an augmentation of his salary from $1,600 to $2,500, owing to the *increased* business of the Court since the consolidation.

A communication was also received from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction stating that in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 12, 1851, he had apportioned $34,955 14 for the support of Common Schools in Kings County.

The Board adopted a resolution to memorialize the Legislature to extend the "act to amend an act concerning passengers in vessels coming to the port of New-York, passed May 5, 1847," now pending in the Assembly to the County of Kings.

☞ On Monday evening the house of Rev. R. M. Hatfield, No. 218 Washington-street, Brooklyn, was broken into, and property to the amount of $300 or $400 abstracted. The thieves got off with their booty.

Trial of the Steam Fire Engine—Exciting Scene.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Feb. 13.

The long-delayed trial of the "Miles Greenwood" took place yesterday afternoon, at Dock-street wharf, in the presence of not less, probably, than ten thousand people. The eastern end of Dock-street, from the edge of the river to the turn above Front-street, was a literal jam, and wherever a foothold could be obtained on the roofs of houses, on railroad cars, or in the rigging of vessels, human beings were clustered. It was soon made manifest that the element that has wrought so much mischief in our fire department was present in force, and the most unmitigated Jakeyism was freely displayed. The rowdies gave vent to the dissatisfaction they feel that any improvement should be introduced which would tend to deprive them of the darling privilege of doing as they please, and shouts, groans, and a certain species of low wit were freely uttered at the expense of the machine.

The location of the engine was readily discovered by the heavy black smoke that curled from her pipe. She was stationed inside the railing at the Baltimore steamboat wharf, and drew her supply of water from the river by means of two suction pipes. In about six minutes from the time the fire in the furnace was lighted, the engine was ready for service. Heavy India-rubber hose was led upon the wharf outside the railing, and the pipe attached to it was pointed westward. This pipe was quite short, and that circumstance, in the opinion of old firemen, is an important disadvantage where it is designed to throw a stream to a great distance.

At a given signal the engine was put in operation and a general scattering of the crowd within reach of the steam followed. The water was thrown through a triangular nozzle. The side of the triangular being an inch and a quarter long. The stream did not at first reach more than one hundred feet horizontally, and this part of the performance was hailed with shouts of derision, groans and laughter by the "philanthropists" among the crowd. Some of the rowdies planted themselves a short distance in advance of the stream and tauntingly beckoned for the water to come on; in this they were unexpectedly gratified, for the machine appeared to gain power as it progressed, and the bravoes were glad to beat a retreat with drenched skins.

The immense stream of water from this pipe was thrown over the four story stores on the north corner of Delaware-avenue and Dock-street, the pipeman being not less than one hundred feet from the base of the building at the time, and the engine was not less than fifty feet further east. A combination screw forming a Y was then put on the end of the hose already described, and a short section of leather hose was screwed upon each of the two branches of the Y screw. Water was then forced through the India rubber trunk hose until it reached this screw, where it diverged, and two separate streams were thus thrown. These streams were thrown upon the roof of the corner through triangular pipes, which were held by men standing a considerable distance from the building.

Four streams were subsequently thrown at once through two sets of Y screws. These streams were forced through the ordinary round nozzles, seven-eighth of an inch in diameter, and the water was thrown upon the roof of the stores from a point about eighty feet from the base of the buildings. The great advantage in the use of steam, demonstrated by the trial yesterday, is the continuous supply of water afforded by the apparatus. There is no tiring nor flagging, but from first to last the necessary element is poured upon a conflagration without a moment's intermission. All who have been at serious fires, which have continued to burn for a number of hours, have remarked the difficulty of getting the hand engines fully manned, particularly in severe weather. The genuine firemen become jaded out, and the novelty of the thing soon wears out with the hangers-on. With the steam fire engine, so long as fuel and water are furnished, there is no want of motive power.

The object intended to be accomplished by the use of triangular nozzles is to prevent the "spraying of the stream. Water in passing through a round nozzle acquires, it is said, a whirling motion, which causes the spreading and consequent "spraying" of the stream. This difficulty the triangular nozzle is designed to overcome. The experiment yesterday tended to sustain the correctness of this theory. This trial will long be remembered by the thousands who witnessed it, as but few of the great throng escaped without a wetting. Those who avoided a sprinkling came in for a share of the water that was ankle-deep in many parts of the wharf and street. We surmise that Mr. BOWER will discover its effects in an increased demand for his "Moss Paste," and that all cough candies will advance in the estimation of those who were present yesterday at the spreading of the "akweous flewid."

☞ An anecdote just now revived—apropos of the merits of port wine—is as follows:—GEORGE IV., in his early days of good living, had some very choice and rare wine, which his suite duly appreciating, consumed to nearly the last bottle. After a lapse of time it was ordered for an entertainment on the following day. In great consternation the guilty members of his suite applied to an eminent *wine brewer* for assistance in their dilemma. He merely enquired "Whether they could furnish him with a single bottle as a specimen." It was supplied, and accordingly on the next day a sufficient quantity of the imitation was ready for use, and the fraud remained undiscovered.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address E. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 year's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Do not Neglect a Cold.**—Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE will cure you almost instantly. This simple and unrivaled mixture, discovered by the eminent Dr. James McClintock, has cured thousands of cases of severe colds, sore throat, hoarseness and incipient consumption. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle. A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., up stairs.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers.**—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.
FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—This Institution now comprises upwards of 42,000 volumes, to which additions of interesting and valuable works are constantly making. The Reading Rooms are liberally supplied with newspapers and periodicals. They are open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. The Library closes at 9 P. M. Terms to Clerks are $1 initiation fee, and $1 semi-annual dues. All others $5 per annum. Persons desiring to use the Reading Room only can do so upon payment of $3 a year, in advance.
GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, Jr., Recording Secretary.
Merchants and others are respectfully requested to observe the benefits which will result to young men in their employ by making them members of the Association.

☞ **Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed** from No. 27 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.
JAMES F. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ **"Art of Prolonging Life."**—The Ninth Lecture of the Course, relating to this subject, will be given by S. J. SEDGWICK, Principal of the Metropolitan Academy and Gymnasium, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 14, in the Hall of the Academy, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near 8th-st., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

☞ **Spiritual Mass Meeting.**—On FRIDAY EVENING, 16th inst., 7½ o'clock, there will be a grand gathering at the Broadway Tabernacle, on which occasion Rev. T. L. HARRIS will deliver a lecture, and addresses will be made by Judge EDMONDS and Hon. N. P. TALLMADGE.

☞ **Protracted Meeting.**—Rev. JOSIAH LITCH, of Philadelphia, will preach EVERY EVENING this week except Saturday, and three times next Sabbath, in the Advent Mission Church, No. 39 Forsyth, between Hester and Walker-sts. Seats free.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!—Great rush, great excitement, and great bargains, in wet damasks, wet linens, wet toweling, napkins, &c., at
A. G. COLBY'S, No. 37 3d-av.

☞ **Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.**—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Feb. 19.—W. ADAMS, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ **Gulick Guard.**—The Twentieth Annual Ball of the Gulick Guard will take place at the Apollo Rooms on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1855.
JOHN CONLAND, Chairman.
GILBERT C. DEANE, Secretary.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Holman** will preach in the Meeting House of the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church EVERY EVENING this week, excepting Saturday. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—The lady who was in one of the Bleecker-st. omnibuses at the corner of Carmine and Bleecker-sts. on the 29th day of August, 1853, when a gig was upset and a gentleman injured, is requested to leave her address with Dr. GRISWOLD, at No. 437 Hudson-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A guardian having a ward of highly respectable connections, and of suitable age for settlement in life, possessing amiability, refinement and personal attractions, wishes by this means to meet with a gentleman worthy of her society. As the lady has some property, and is of retiring disposition, it is not necessary that the gentleman should be rich, but must be of respectable family, business or profession. This method is unusual, but is adopted because the advertiser believes there are many like himself whose engagements and duties will enable them to appreciate this course. Please address to RESIDENT, Union-square Post-Office—provided, after an exchange of notes, the party is willing, through reference to a third party or friend, or in any way, give assurance of sincerity and respectability, otherwise this need not be answered.

MATRIMONIAL.—A gentleman of the first respectability wishes to marry. None but accomplished, refined and really eligible ladies are invited to correspond with A. O. P., Broadway Post-Office, as the gentleman has an income of his own. Whatever property the lady might possess would be settled upon her.

IF I HAD A BEARD THAT WOULDN'T GROW, do you think I'll buy some, oh yes, oh!—Why, citizens, my ONGUENT will make your moustache, whiskers or hair grow strong, luxuriant and glossy in six weeks from the first application, and will not stain or injure the skin. I might write longer advertisements, but I couldn't say more, and it would all amount to the same thing. My stuff will do all I say it will; if it won't I'll eat the bottles. $1 a bottle [illegible] to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway, and No. 107 Nassau-st.; HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.

LECTURES ON MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—The Course of Lectures on *Medical Jurisprudence*, by Hon. JOEL PARKER, L. L. D., late Chief Justice of New-Hampshire, will be delivered in the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st.; commencing on TUESDAY, the 13th instant; and will be continued at 10 o'clock each day.
R. O. DOREMUS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGMA PHI FRATERNITY—Will be celebrated in the Hall of the Alpha of New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 2.
UNION COLLEGE, Feb. 13, 1855.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to chambermaid and waiter, or to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family. She is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and truly understands chamberwork and waiting. The best of City reference can be given as to character and capability if required. Has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days. Please call at No. 209 7th-av., 2d-floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable married couple without incumbrance, in some respectable family; the man understands the care of horses, is a good coachman and of good, steady habits; the woman is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer. No objections to City or country; the best of reference given from their last place. Please call at No. 67 25th-st., near 3d-av.; can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman of tidy habits as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer and a good baker, will go as general housemaid, and do the work of 5 and 6 persons, or in a good boarding-house. *Has 19 months' city reference from her last lady*; is willing to go to Brooklyn or Williamsburg; will take $4 to $6 a month. Call or address No. 283 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women, one as cook, washer and ironer,—the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Can take the charge of a nursery if required, and also by two English girls, after landing, as housemaids. Call or send to No. 209 Bowery for two days, next to the saddlery store.

SITUATION WANTED.—A gentleman who has had considerable experience in mercantile life on his own account and as a clerk, desires a situation in a mercantile house of respectability. No other need apply. Can give satisfactory references, and believes he can make himself generally useful. Address W. H., at the office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, in a nice private family, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as plain sewer and nurse. Can give City reference if required. Can be seen until engaged at No. 111 Smith-st., between Baltic and Butler-sts., South Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small family, or as laundress. Has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 119 14th-st., corner of 1st-av., first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat, tidy young woman, as seamstress and fine washing for a private family; she is a good sewer, and will make herself useful; has good reference as to character. Apply for two days at No. 30 Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—*By a young man, to take charge of a steam-engine in a hotel, or to go as porter in a store. Can give the best of references from his last employer. A note addressed J. D. M., Union-square Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.*

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and laundress, by a colored woman, who has excellent City reference. Inquire on Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 175 West 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Has good City references. Please call for two days, at No. 18 21st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a capable girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework. Refers to present employer, at No. 283 4th-av.

PRINCIPAL WANTED—For a School in the vicinity of this City. It has now in its second term some 140 pupils of both sexes. The building is large, elegant and adapted to the object. The applicant must be a practical and successful teacher, have the command of some capital, and be well recommended. To such a one a useful and highly remunerative enterprise is at once open. Address immediately for terms, object, &c., A. E., Carlton-av., first door north of DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOVERNESS—A young lady of respectability, talents, and high literary acquirements, educated for, and successful in her profession, would engage as Governess or Teacher. She teaches English, French and Latin, higher Mathematics and Rudiments of Music. No objections to South or West. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 233, Bridgeport, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—The friends of a young English lady desire for her a situation in some family, in which she can exercise a general supervision of the domestic arrangements, and at the same time hold a respectable position; she has experience and unusual energy, and will be *happy to make herself useful. A note addressed to M. R., this office, will receive prompt attention.*

HOUSEKEEPER.—An American lady, aged 31, wishes a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; satisfactory reference given. Apply at No. 112 Rivington-st., for two days.

TO CHURCH CHOIRS.—A tenor singer, well known in this City as a leader for several years, tenders his services as such, or as a member of a quartette choir, the latter preferred. Can give good references if required. Address for one week LEADER, No. 280 Allen-st., in the store.

LAD WANTED IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE.—One who is about 15 years of age, smart and active, of good moral habits, and lives with his parents in this City, may make application in his own handwriting, giving his address and reference, to INSURANCE CO., Box No. 1,577, New-York Post-Office.

ACCOMPLISHED AGENTS WANTED in the City and country for a handsome and valuable book just published. Price $3. Sold only by agents. Each agent will have a certain ward, or part of the country. References required. For full particulars apply, during the week, between 9 and 12, at
J. H. COLTON & CO.'S, No. 172 William-st.

A HOSIERY SALESMAN—Wants a situation in a wholesale house. Has had four years' experience, is young and active, and would devote his whole energies to the interests of his employers. Refers to Mr. WHEELER, at Claflin, Mellen & Co.'s, where he has been employed the last two years.

AN AMERICAN SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—One who is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing, may find a permanent and desirable situation, where she will be regarded as one of the family, by applying at No. 186 Allen-st., this day, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

TEACHER WANTED—In a family school near Fullerton, Har. County, Md., a single gentleman of experience in teaching, well qualified to teach the Latin, Greek and French languages, Mathematics, and the different branches of English. Address Rev. JOHN R. KEECH, post paid, as above.

MAN WANTED—Fully capable to take charge of an alcoholic still, run by steam; must be sober and reliable at all times. To such a person steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply immediately at No. 149 West 17th-st.

COOKS—COOKS—COOKS WANTED—Several professed and good plain cooks. Excellent situations in gentlemen's families now ready, at the Servant's Institute, No. 140 Grand-st.

JOURNEYMAN PAINTER WANTED.—One fully competent in house painting, as well in mixing as applying the colors, may hear of a good situation on application to R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 306 Broadway.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—Wanted, a very superior workman to go to Baltimore, to whom a high salary will be paid. Address Box No. 380 Baltimore Post-Office.

TO SILVERSMITHS.—Wanted, 5 or 6 first-rate plate-workers. None others need apply. Inquire of
E. C. MOORE, No. 2?7 Centre-st.

FEMALE DOMESTICS—And farm and other laborers may be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society No. 27 Greenwich-st., New-York. A subscription of $2 per annum will entitle to ten persons during the year if required. Prospectuses sent on application. Female domestics also at the upper office, Nos. 13 and 14 Astor-place.

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in suiting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st.

PRIVATE FAMILY.—Chamberwork, to assist in washing and ironing. No. 30 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FARM WANTED.—In exchange for a double house in this City. The house is situated in the wealthiest part and best neighborhood that can be wished for—below and within 25 or 30 feet from Canal-st.; is in fee and for several years partly occupied by the owner. The farm wanted must be within 1 to 3 hours' ride, by railroad or steamboat, from the City, with good house, water, fruits &c., and containing from 10 to 50 acres. Inquire and address to H. MIGEON, No. 13 Broad-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A cigar store, fancy store, or confectionery, in some good locality where the rent is low. Fixtures neat, and the stock light, and having one or more rooms attached suitable for a small family. Any one with such a place at their disposal, may find a cash customer by addressing PURCHASE, Broadway Post-office, stating the location, business, and lowest price for which it can be bought.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A farm of 10 to 30 acres, well improved, with a cottage and outbuildings, within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, in the vicinity of one of the railroads on or near Long Island Sound, preferred. State location, means of access from the City, and price. Address (post-paid) C. H. B., care THOMAS IRWIN & SON, No. 41 Pine-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—From 1st of May next, the dwelling part of a house over a store, either in 6th or 8th-avs., between 4th and 20th-sts., or a small genteel house at a low rent, in the same vicinity. Family of three persons, no children. Address VINCENT, at office of this paper.

HOUSE WANTED FOR CASH.—A modern built 3-story house, 25 feet front by about 50 feet deep, having all improvements, located between 14th and 34th-sts., and Irving-place and 8th-av. Price must correspond with the present value of money. Address F. JONES, *Daily Times* Office, stating price, location, &c.

WISCONSIN.—Wanted 1,000 to 3,000 acres good land, fairly proportioned in prairie and timber, for stock or grain farms, and located near Madison, or in the south of the State, in exchange for two very superior farms in Dutchess County. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

MODERATE SIZE HOUSE WANTED—Either two stories and attic, or three stories, in good condition, on the west side of the City, not above 4th-st. Any person having such a house to dispose of, may find a purchaser for cash by addressing PURCHASER, Broadway Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A furnished dwelling house containing 10 or 14 rooms; location between 3d and 7th-avs., not higher than 25th-st.; must have all the modern improvements, and must be rented low. Address, with terms, &c., to C. S., *Times* Office. No children.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—In this City or Brooklyn, by a gentleman with a small family, the second floor with four rooms, with front or back basement would answer. Rent not to exceed $350. Address, stating location, R. RYER, Box No. 2,508 Lower Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—To hire from the 1st of May next, a small genteel dwelling-house with Gas and Croton Water; situated between 5th and 8th-avs., and not above 20th-st. Address Box No. 1,421 Post-Office, stating location and price to good tenant, with a small family.

WANTED TO RENT—A small or medium-sized house on the west side of the City, not above 8th-st. Any one having such a house may hear of a good tenant, by addressing TENANT, at this office.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Wanted on or before the 15th day of April 200 loads street dirt and 50 loads good loam, to be delivered in the neighborhood of Stuyvesant-square. Address, stating price per load for each, HENRY, Times office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A small house and lot in Brooklyn, from $2,000 to $3,000. Address, with price, terms, &c., A. Z., Box No. 1,12?, Post-Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF WM. H. SEWARD.
The undersigned has in press, and will shortly publish,
THE LIFE OF WM. H. SEWARD,
WITH SELECTIONS FROM HIS WORKS.
In one handsome duodecimo volume of 400 pages.
A glance at the Table of Contents will show that the Book will be one of great interest and worthy of a widespread [illegible]. In order to place it within reach of all classes of readers, the price has been fixed at one dollar. The publisher [illegible] may confidently rely on the friends of Mr. SEWARD [illegible], to aid in the dissemination of a work which will serve to silence misrepresentation, and place in a true light the character and principles of the
LEADING STATESMAN OF THE COUNTRY.
Retail price, $1. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. J. S. REDFIELD,
Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

TWO WEEKS MORE—The books of the COSMOPOLITAN ART AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION will close on the 28th inst., in this City. All subscribers to the KNICKERBOCKER, and any of the other $3 magazines, before that time, will receive a certificate of membership in this Association.
Subscriptions received at No. 2 Astor-House, and at the KNICKERBOCKER Office, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs. Catalogues gratis.

THE NEW-YORK MERCHANTS' LEDGER,
OF
FEB. 17, CONTAINING THE STORY
OF
TEMPTATION;
OR
FANNY TREVANIAN;
AND ALSO THE NARRATIVE
OF
KATE GREELEY.
PRICE THREE CENTS.
NOW READY.
Office No. 120 Nassau-st.

Let those who read, prepare to read the more,
And those now read who never read before.
OUR WORLD;
OR, THE COTTON RULE,
ITS DESPOTISM, ITS DIFFICULTIES AND ITS DUTIES.
In one large 12mo, volume of about 600 pages, beautifully illustrated, price, $1 25, will be published early in March, simultaneously in
LONDON, PARIS AND IN THIS COUNTRY.
As the proprietors of the American copyright we announce
THIS GRAPHIC ANTI-SLAVERY ROMANCE,
with especial pleasure and confidence. Its reputation will be
WORLD WIDE.
It is the production of a son of New-England, long resident among and intimately familiar with the scenes and incidents which he so graphically described. He sketches only what he has SEEN AND KNOWN.
The work therefore combines the truth of history with the charms of romance. It will be read by
ALL CLASSES, NORTH AND SOUTH,
as it "Nothing extenuates, nor aught set down in malice."
Mr. FOSTER, through whose hands DICKENS' works passed, and who has read
OUR WORLD,
Says of it and its author: "Many of his graphic delineations, the feeling and pathos which he infuses into his characters, and the melting irresistible humor would do credit to the pen of DICKENS. At one minute he makes me laugh, in another my eyes are unconsciously filled with tears."
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,
Auburn and Buffalo.
And after May 1, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
Just Published,
A HISTORICAL REVIEW
OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
BY ELEAZER LORD.
Containing a succinct statement of the principal historical facts relating to the origin and construction of the Road—the opposition encountered in the Legislature and elsewhere, from the partisans of political demagoguism, and rival and hostile interests—ample evidence being adduced that the Road and its appendages have finally cost more than three times as much as was either necessary or wise to expend, and that its financial difficulties and the depressed condition of its stock, are owing to this enormous and unjustifiable over-expenditure. The excess of expenditure is traced to the false theories, erroneous notions, credulity and general incompetency, for such an undertaking of the Chief Engineer and the managing Directors—various and somewhat copious illustrations of their incompetency being given. Certain *changes are suggested, by which it is believed that very large* sums may hereafter be saved to the Stockholders and Creditors. Finally, many valuable and stringent statements are given, touching the management of Railroads generally, which it behooves Officers, Stockholders, Creditors, and persons who have invested, or who intend to invest in Railroad Securities, to read and ponder carefully. 226 pp. 8vo. Price 75 cents. Published by MASON BROTHERS,
No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

REMOVAL ON ACCOUNT OF FIRE!
J. M. FAIRCHILD & CO.,
(Successor to R. T. Young,)
BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
Have removed to No. 109 Nassau-st., the third door above Ann-st., their store, No. 140 Fulton-st., having been destroyed by fire, on the 5th inst.
Supplies of their own Publications will be immediately received from the Bindery, and their store will be filled, without delay, with a new and complete stock of
MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS;
STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.
The removal will occasion no delay in the execution of orders, but they will be filled with dispatch, and at the lowest market prices. Trade from all quarters is respectfully solicited. A list of books, especially adapted to the wants of Agents, will be sent to any address, free of postage. Any mailable volume sent at the Publisher's price, free of postage.
Feb. 9, 1855. J. M. FAIRCHILD & CO.,
No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE UP TOWN BOOKSTORE.
JAMES S. DICKERSON,
(Successor to Evans & Dickerson,) No. 697 Broadway, one door below 4th-st.
NEW BOOKS as soon as published. STATIONERY of the best quality. Also, a large and well-selected assortment of STANDARD BOOKS for the library; all the best English and American MAGAZINES. To those who subscribe by the year we deliver the English papers and magazines in this City without charge.
Books imported to order for public and private libraries.

THE NEW EDITION
(10th thousand) of
IRVING'S
WOOLFERT'S ROOST,
Will be ready in a few days, the first large edition having been exhausted on the day of publication.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO.

MUSIC AT THE REDUCED PRICE.—Our new Catalogue of Music at the greatly reduced price, is now ready, and will be sent to any part of the United States without charge. In order that purchasers may have the advantage of our great reduction in the price of Music, it is necessary that they should select from our catalogue which contains nearly all the works of merit or popularity of foreign composers, and all the valuable copyright works of WM. VINCENT WALLACE, GEO. F. ROOT, W. H. BROWN, J. A. FOWLER, and others. Such non-copyright works as are not in our catalogue we are now about, and will continue to reprint, so that the public may have the advantage of the reduced prices on them. Purchasers at other stores will be sure to inquire for our editions, in order to get them at the reduced price.
Piano-fortes, Guitars, Flutes, &c. &c., of our own manufacture, all at the lowest market prices, and warranted in all respects. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons, Harmoniums for Churches, &c., &c. WM. HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.
Dealers, Seminaries, and Teachers supplied on the lowest terms. Music sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of the money.

VALENTINES.

FINE VALENTINES.
THE AMERICAN VALENTINE COMPANY will keep a choice assortment of Fine Valentines on view, for the accommodation of retail purchasers, at wholesale prices. Office No. 83 Nassau-st., up stairs.
P. S.—Wholesale purchasers supplied at reduced rates.

VALENTINES FOR 1855.—The best assortment in the City, from below zero to boiling heat, can as usual be found at TURNBULL'S well known book, stationery, music and variety store, No. 273 Hudson-st.
N. B.—No show bills outside, by order of the Mayor.

BIRDS IN THEIR LITTLE NESTS AGREE—And to-day, it is said, choose their mates. Shall we be less wise than the birds? Certainly not. Then go at once to STRONG'S, No. 98 Nassau-st., select your Valentine, and send it to the object of your choice.

NO. 1,017 BROADWAY, NEAR 28TH-ST.—VALENTINES, very neat and chaste, suitable for ladies, gentleman and children at low prices. Also Stuart's and Dean's candy.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM YOUNG, Editor and Proprietor of the NEW-YORK ALBION, has this day associated with him S. J. AHERN, late Principal Clerk in the publication office of the New-York *Daily Times*. The business of the ALBION will henceforth be conducted under the name of
WM. YOUNG & CO.
WM. YOUNG,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1855. S. J. AHERN.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman, wife and two children, (aged 11 and 4 years,) and servant, with front room in second story, bedrooms. In a private family, or where there are few boarders. Location desired between 14th-st. and 24th-st., near 7th, 8th, 9th or 10th-avs. Address D. D., *Times* Office.

BOARDING—A single gentleman wants a room with or without breakfast and tea in a private family, who have no other boarders, either in this City or Brooklyn. Address R. J. D., *Times* Office. Best reference given.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two or three young men can be comfortably accommodated with board. Also, a few day boarders taken. Apply at No. 42 Division-st., one door from Chrystie, for a few days.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady, or a family of three or four persons, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, in a genteel private family. Apply at No. 122 Lexington-av. Reference exchanged.

EAGLE HOTEL LODINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With or without board, at Mrs. SWAIN'S, No. 22 Jay-st.

COUNTING-ROOM FURNITURE—Double and single mahogany and black walnut standing desks of every size and quality; Office Desks of every description; Office Tables from 3 to 9 feet; Office Chairs and Stools, constantly on hand, or made to order, at KNOX'S Office, Furniture Store, No. 55 Ann-st.

GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS.—FREDERIC ADOLPHUS HAAGE, Jr., of Erfurt, Prussia, begs leave to announce that his list of flower seeds may be had on application to Messrs. R. FISCHER & HACHEN, No. 28 Liberty-st.

DRY GOODS.

MDE. RUTTEAI KOSSUTH has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Caps, Shirts, &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order. No. 230 6th-st., near Broadway.

CARPETINGS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETS.
AUCTION GOODS.
W. & J. SLOANE,
NO. 240 BROADWAY,
(Opposite the Park,)
Have just purchased at auction a splendid assortment of Lowell 3-ply and superfine
INGRAIN CARPETS,
Which they will offer for sale on Monday, Feb. 12,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
Inspection invited.

JUST OPENED,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF STRAW BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
Which, together with a general assortment of Millinery Goods, will be sold to cash purchasers at reduced prices.
HOMER & KETCHUM,
Nos 64 and 66 John-st., cor. William, N. Y.
N. B.—Just received, one dozen cartons rich white Ostrich and Marabout Feathers.

CHEAP CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO., will offer for sale, on MONDAY, February 12, 800 pieces of extra three-ply and superfine ingrain carpets, purchased at the late auction sale of the Lowell Carpet Company, at unprecedented low prices. Also, tapestry, Brussels and velvet carpets of Messrs. Crossley & Sons, and others at prices from $1 per yard and upwards.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR continues to receive, by almost every steamer, new supplies of her celebrated French Wove Corsets, which for ease and elegance in fitting are unsurpassed, while her prices are only half usually charged. No. 45 Third-av., near 10th-st.

UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE—No. 471 Broadway, will open this morning, several cases of barege robes, of the most elegant design ever exhibited in this City; also, several cases of French organdies, lawns, calicoes, brilliantes, de laines, &c., very choice and beautiful.

50,000 YARDS TAPESTRY CARPETINGS from 8s. Also an immense assortment of Ingrains and Three-plys, just purchased at the recent auction sales. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand-st. corner Chrystie.

TWO CASES OF NEW SUMMER SILKS—Will be opened to-morrow, Feb. 13, at 4s. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS—Blankets, Black Silks, Delaines, White and Brown Linen Cloths, Ginghams, Linens, Table Damask, &c., for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 53 and 54 Catharine-st.

BROWN & DOYLE, No. 254 Bowery, between 4th and Great Jones-sts., are selling a large lot of embroideries, including collars, flouncings, bands, &c., considerably less than the usual prices. Best kid gloves, 4s.6d. per pair.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES, for forming up Pencil Cases, Napkin Rings, Chain Pump and Boiler Tubes, Preserve and Paint Cans, Mustard, Blacking and Pill Boxes, Stove, Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c. Office hours, 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 67 Nassau-st., near John-st.

ELECTROTYPING.—The right man, acquainted with Stereotyping, Printing and Electrotyping, with $2,000 in cash, can hear of a rare chance, in a business well established, by addressing ELECTROTYPIST, Box No. 1869 Post-Office, New-York, stating name and where an interview can be had.

FOR SALE—One-half interest in a large old established hotel, situated in the greatest thoroughfare down town, and always made money. To any person having $5,000 in cash, this is a rare opportunity. None others need apply. Apply to HUSTED & BROWN, 212 Broadway, up stairs.

$5 PER DAY.—Gentlemen having a capital of $10 can be *employed* in a perfectly safe business, by addressing a letter, with 12 cents, or stamps, or calling on BROWN & GORHAM, No. 47 Dey-st., up stairs. Full particulars and specimens by return mail.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—A good opportunity for a small capital. 30 years established at the corner of Market and Madison-sts. Apply at the store of A. W. BARNES assignee, No. 144 Chatham-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent. stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 530 and 537, 2 certificates of $5,000 each.		$10,000
531	1 certificate of	5,000
532 and 533, 2 certificates of $4,000 each,		8,000
534 and 535, 2 certificates of $3,000 each,		6,000
		$29,000

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1860 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 22, 1852. Also,

Nos. 21 and 22, 2 certificates of $10,000 each,		$20,000
24	1 certificate of	6,451
		$26,451

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1860, in the name of John Augustus, of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Westing Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 23, 1844.
Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.
The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A SMALL CAPITAL.—To any person desirous of entering into business as a Tinsmith, Dealer in Stoves, General House-keeping Ware, &c., an excellent opportunity is offered to purchase, on reasonable terms, a well established and profitable business. Apply to R. T. YOUNG, No. 152 Fulton-st., second floor.

$20 REWARD.—Lost on Sunday evening, 11th inst., in passing through 28th-st. from 9th-av. to 6th-av., and up 6th-av. to 29th-st., a lady's gold watch, hunting case, with chain, cable cross, and small daguerreotype attached. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at No. 230 Front-st.

LOST—A note made by Bussell, Brown, Hall & Co., dated October 28, 1854, at eight months, payable at the St. Nicholas Bank—No. 106, $701 58. We hereby caution the public against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. GREEN & SEWELL,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 39 Wall-st.

LOST—On Saturday evening, Feb. 10, on 10th-av., near Manhattanville, a SCOTCH BLANKET, blue on one side and brown on the other, bound with ribbon. The party finding it will confer a favor, and receive a suitable reward, by leaving it at SWAN & WETMORE'S, No. 88 Broadway.

$5 REWARD.—Strayed from No. 64 State-st., Brooklyn, a setter dog, colored liver and white. Had on a leather collar marked "J. C. Dando, 30 So. Front-st." Any one returning him will receive $5.

TO PRINTERS.
NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
(Established in 1823.)
No. 29 Spruce-st.
A large assortment of all kinds of TYPE on hand, PRESSES, CHASES, COMPOSING-STICKS, STANDS, IMPOSING-STONES, CASES, GALLEYS, INKS, BRONZES, &c., for cash or approved paper.
Old type received at 9 cents a pound, in exchange for new.
CORTELYOU & GIFFING.
This paper is printed on type manufactured at the above foundry.

WILLIAM DUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
San Francisco, California.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City:

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.	
Warranted perfect time-keepers, from	$150 to $250
COOPER WATCHES.	
Duplex and Levers, from	125 to 275
INDEPENDENT SECOND,	
And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses.	125 to 200
CHRONOMETERS.	
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect time-keepers	125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES,	
Which run eight days with one winding	140 to 185
ENAMEL WATCHES,	
For ladies, some in hunting-cases	35 to 100
DIAMOND WATCHES,	
For ladies, some in magic cases	55 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES,	
Which change into three different watches	100 to 175
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP	
And turn the hands without a key	85 to 140
ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.	
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes	$25
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS	30
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies	35
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases	50
SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as	10
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as	14
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets	$15 00 to $75 00
Earrings, $2 to $25; Pins, $2 to $25;	
Bracelets	5 00 to 80 00
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses	3 00 to 25 00
Gold Guard Chains	10 00 to 50 00
Gold Chatelaine Chains	10 00 to 100 00
Gold Vest Chains	10 00 to 35 00
Gold Fob Chains	6 00 to 25 00
Fine Gold Wedding Rings	3 50 to 7 00
Gold Guard Keys	1 00 to 5 00
Gold Fob Keys	3 00 to 6 00
Gold Fob Seals	3 00 to 12 00
Gold Thimbles	2 50 to 5 00
Gold Pencils	1 25 to 7 00
Gold Pens and Pencils	3 00 to 10 00
Diamond Rings	7 00 to 200 00
Diamond Ear-rings	100 00 to 300 00
Diamond Pins	15 00 to 200 00
Gold Crosses	3 00 to 12 00
Gold Finger Rings with stones	2 00 to 15 00
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set	3 00 to 12 00
Gold Studs, per set	1 50 to 10 00
Gold Spectacles, per pair	5 00 to 9 00
Gold Eye Glasses	1 75 to 6 00
Silver Teaspoons, per set	5 00 to 9 00
Silver Tablespoons, per set	12 00 to 21 00
Silver Tableforks, per set	12 00 to 20 00
Silver Cups for children	5 00 to 15 00
Silver napkin Rings, each	1 50 to 3 00
Gold armlets for children, per pair	2 50 to 6 00
Plain Gold Rings	75 to 3 00
Chased Gold Rings	1 00 to 5 00
Silver Thimbles, silver tops	37
Gold Scarf Pins	1 00 to 3 00

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

GERMAN LECTURES—SECOND SERIES.—The first of the second series of six German Lectures, will be delivered at the Mercantile Library, late Astor Opera House, on THURSDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, by G. A. WISLIZENUS. Subject—*The German Nationality in America*. Tickets for the course, $2 50, to be had of SCHERMERHORN & LUIS, No. 722 Broadway; SCHUBERTH, No. 539 Broadway; BRENSING, No. 461 Broadway; DUNG, No. 63 Bowery; the Librarian of the Mercantile Library, and at the door.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OLE BULL..............Lessee
THE MANAGEMENT.—Have the honor to announce to the public that the regular season of Opera will commence on
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, 1855,
with Verdi's celebrated Opera Seria,
RIGOLETTO,
(FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,)
When it is hoped that the care and attention bestowed upon the minutest details of Costume, Scenery and Appointments, the additional comforts made in the interior of the house, together with the large corps of Vocal and Instrumental Performers and EMINENT ARTISTS ENGAGED, and in Greaty with, and the conformity of PRICES TO THE POPULAR STANDARD, will insure the support and good will of the People of New-York.
OPERAS TO BE PERFORMED DURING THE SEASON.
Rigoletto, 1st time....Verdi. Stella du Nord, 1st time
Guglielmo Tell, 1st time, ...Meyerbeer
Rossini. Masaniello..........Auber
Trovatore, 1st time......Verdi. La Nozze di Figaro,
Le Prophete..........Meyerbeer
together with revivals of standard favorite Operas.

REGULATION OF PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and Dress Circle......ONE DOLLAR.
Second Circle......FIFTY CENTS.
Gallery......TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Secured Choice Seats (To be secured in the day time only)......FIFTY CENTS.
Private Boxes, holding from 4 to 12 PERSONS, ACCORDING TO LOCATION, from $5 to $20.
NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR SEASON SUBSCRIPTIONS.
It has been suggested to the Manager by many warm friends of the Opera, and also by the prevalent instance of the times, to *divide the regular season into*
SUBSCRIBERS' SEASONS OF TWELVE NIGHTS EACH.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For 12 nights. (Seats secured)......$12
During the first subscription of 12 nights the Manager guarantees that the new Opera
RIGOLETTO, by VERDI,
and WILLIAM TELL, by ROSSINI,
will positively be produced. On the opening night, MONDAY, 19th of February, 1855,
Sig'r BEAGIO BOLCIONI, and
Sig'r ETTORE BARILI,
will make their first appearance before an American public.
The management have permanently secured the services of the most favorite Artists in this country; among them are
CESARE BADIALI, Mad. BERTUCCA MARETZEK,
DOMENICO LORINI, Mad. PATTI STRAKOSCH,
LUIGO ROCCO. Signor COLETTI, &c., &c.
The management have also received information from their agents in Europe and Havana, that engagements are pending with
SIGNORA FREZZOLINI,
MADAME VIARDOT-GARCIA,
SIGNOR NERI BERALDI,
SIGNOR MARINI, and
OTHER EMINENT ARTISTS,
some of whom are expected in the course of the month.
The CHORUS and ORCHESTRA will consist of
100 Performers,
most carefully selected, under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK.
NOTICE TO SEASON SUBSCRIBERS.—As the amounts received from the subscriptions are considered as separate from the regular monetary business of the establishment, the manager has the pleasure to announce that James Phalen, Esq., and Henry A. Coit, Esq., have kindly consented to act as Trustees, and will hold such amounts in trust until the termination of the period of subscription.
The Box Office will be open at the Academy of Music, for subscription and securing seats, on MONDAY, 12th of February, and during the week, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock, P. M.

LAFARGE'S METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—Mr. HACKETT respectfully announces that the only FAREWELL PERFORMANCES of Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO, supported by Signor SUSINI, and a powerful Corps Lyrique, will be given, prior to their return to Europe, on the 21st inst., at this new and elegant, capacious and commodious Theatre. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, will be presented Donizetti's Grand Opera, in three acts, of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Lucrezia......Madame Grisi
Gennaro......Signor Mario
Orsini......Signorina Donovani
Alfonso......Signor Susini
Chorus of Nobles, Masks, Ladies, &c.
In order to reduce the price of admission to hear the greatest Lyric Artists of the age to the lowest possible remunerative standard, Mr. HACKETT has determined that during their last performances in America, the admission shall be entrance Ticket ONE DOLLAR ONLY. Tickets, with Reserved Seats, $1 50. Box Office open on Monday morning, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Private Boxes, according to locality and capacity, $6 to $20. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
FRIDAY—Third Opera Night.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.—EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, by unanimous request, the beautiful Burlesque on the Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Introducing all the gems.
Lucrezia Borgia......Miss A. Eleanor
Gennaro......G. S. Buckley
Duke Alphonso......W. Percival
Orsini......R. Bishop Buckley
Lords, Courtiers, &c......Company
Preceding the Opera, Negro Minstrelsy. Concert at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.
N. B.—Saturday evening, Feb. 17, Benefit of G. W. Reeves, door-keeper.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. THIS EVENING, Feb. 14, will be presented the comedy, in 3 acts, entitled
TWO TO ONE; OR, THE KING'S VISIT.
Mons. Bouret, Mr. Blake; Chevalier DeBeausan, Mr. Lester. After which, a serio-comic romantic legendary drama, entitled
O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
To conclude with the farce of THE NEW FOOTMAN.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—WEDNESDAY—Mr. BURTON in two great parts.
The Comedy of PAUL PRY.
with a capital cast. Paul Pry, Mr. Burton; Col. Hardy, Mr. Andrews; Eliza, Mrs. Hough; Phebe, Mrs. Burton; Mrs. Subtle, Mrs. Hughes.
And the laughable farce of
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
Jim Bags, Mr. Burton.
On Thursday, TO-MORROW, a great variety night. Mr. Burton in three parts.
On FRIDAY—THE SERIOUS FAMILY and
THE TOODLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock and the performance commences at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Feb. 14, will be performed the Grand Opera and Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA.
Prince Felix, Mr. W. Harrison; Cinderella......Miss L. Pyne.
To conclude with the Farce of
A BLIGHTED BEING.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The most chaste, interesting and beautiful performances AFTERNOON and EVENING, selected with an especial eye to the entertainment of families. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1855, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and also this AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the great French Drama of EUSTACHE. Eustache, Mr. C. W. Clarke; Poulet, Hadaway; Louise, Miss Mestayer. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and Statuary are still on Exhibition.

ADAMS & BUCKINGHAMS,
No. 13 South-st., New-York,
AND
GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAMS,
New-Orleans, La.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and other produce, to either address, as above.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure ALL kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.
No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
Wholesale Agents for New-York, CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

O. U. A.—GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE 123d ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON, on the 22d of February, inst.—ORATION at the Academy of Music, 14th-st. The patriotic observance of this day, revived by our Order into a National Holiday, will be celebrated with spirit, and all chapters and members are requested to complete and report their arrangements without delay, to avoid confusion. For though the demonstration must be in harmony with the times, it will, it is trusted, be fully creditable. Members of the Order throughout the State, whose chapters can not report, are requested to unite with their brethren in the City in their appropriate regalia. The honorable the Chancellor of States are requested to report early the number of chapters, or members that will accompany them, that their proper place in line may be assigned.
Delegates to the Convention will please be punctual in attendance on Wednesday evenings.
W. W. OSBORNE, Chairman, No. 378 Grand-st.
JOS. G. HULSE, }
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, } Secretaries.

BANK SAFES FOR SALE.—A large-sized Phoenix Bank, suitable for a bank; a small burglar safe of the best make; an specie trays, and an awning of Gompart's make. Apply at Bank of the Union, No. 51 Liberty-st.

Another Letter from one of Brigham Young's Wives.

From the Boston Times, Feb. 12.

By the following letter it will be seen that we are soon to have the startling disclosures of Mormonism, referred to in a letter lately published in the *Times*. The lecturer (one of Brigham Young's wives,) has left Chicago, and it will be seen from the date of her letter, is at present located in Pittsfield, in this State. She is expected to arrive here as soon as the necessary arrangements for the delivery of her lectures are made.

Pittsfield, Mass., Thursday, Feb. 8, 1855.

Once more I embrace the opportunity of writing to you to inform you that I shall be in your city to give lectures on Mormonism next week or the week following. I will acknowledge I have some fears to lecture on this point, for I have been informed, upon good authority, that Mr. Young has sent on two men to stop my career. They say I shall not give a lecture; but I shall try—and I hope the people of Boston will protect me, a woman; for I have done nothing that I regret, except joining the Society of Mormons and marrying the leader. They cannot find or bring anything against my moral character. I am ready to meet them, or any other Mormons, at the hall. They say I was legally married to Brigham Young. I was, in their way; but will this Government tolerate that? Will it give me up, and let these Mormon emissaries carry me back to Salt Lake? If I have done anything criminal, I will go without resistance. But they do not pretend to say that. All they say is, he (Mr. Young) is my lawful husband; but they forget he had twenty odd wives when we were married. I was at the time innocent and sincere. Since I have seen enough, and know the Society to be corrupt, and governed by bad men for bad motives, I shall tell everything just as it is. I shall not stop for the feelings of those who may be present—no, not for Mr. Young himself—but shall tell the whole truth, and unfold all the mysteries connected with the institution.

I am very well aware what the consequences would be, providing they had me in their power at Salt Lake. Death would pay for that which I am about to reveal.

There are two very important secrets in Mormonism of which none but the head leaders are aware, and they are brought to it by the most solemn oath. A part of this information I obtained from papers that I found.

One morning after Young left my bed I discovered under the pillow a paper, of which I have a copy. It is a secret plot, contrived to overthrow this Government. In that package I also found the plan of a fort; at the top of the plan it said, "Three tiers, two hundred and six guns each." I also heard one of the leaders say, "Uncle Sam would not disturb them before they got the under ground works done, and they should not then fear the whole United States army, with their Scotts and Wools." This I heard by eaves-dropping, besides a great deal more, of which I have not time to write. The Indians have had the promise that all of the land that has been taken from them shall be returned. Mr. Young pretends to be their friend, and they all, to a man, will fight for him and the Mormons. Not only one tribe, but all the chiefs in the far West, are favorable to the cause and to that people. They will all follow their chiefs, and with their help, after they have the ground fixed for battle, the emigrants to and from California will find no mercy. You will also hear them boast of their strength and bid defiance to any power. They say they will also appoint their Governor of Utah, and they mean to enlarge their Territory and extend it to the Pacific, and as far north and south as they like. I can tell more than I have time to write.

Sarah Young,
Eliza Williams.

Terrific Excitement in a Church.

From the Oswego Palladium, Feb. 6.

A very large congregation assembled at St. Mary's Church, (Catholic,) on Sunday evening last, to hear a discourse from Rev. Mr. Guerdet, on various topics relating to Catholic doctrines—the immaculate conception, regard due the Virgin Mary, &c. The church was densely crowded, and there could not have been less than twenty-five hundred persons present. When the discourse was nearly finished, the alarm of fire on Bridge-street was sounded, and several persons went out. This caused some confusion; the services were suspended temporarily until order could be restored. The congregation had mostly risen upon their feet, and the number going out increased, the aisle had become filled, and an immense crowd had reached the doorway. At this moment a terrific cry was raised at the door that the church was on "fire." A panic instantly seized the whole audience; the crowd at the door rushed with terrific fright back towards the altar, trampling and crushing each other in a most frantic manner. Women screamed and fainted, children screeched with terror, men rushed to the windows and dashed through them, carrying sash and all, women and men were seen rushing across the tops of the pews to the rear of building—presenting a scene of confusion, fright and terror that is totally indescribable. The dense mass in the aisles were forced back towards the altar with irresistible power in hopes of getting egress through the vestry, and a large number succeeded in getting out that way. Some went to work battering down a doorway on the south side of the west end of the church, which was not used and had been permanently closed. Some fifteen minutes elapsed before the alarm was found to be false, when most of the congregation had got out. A number of ladies were carried home in a fainting condition, and several were more or less injured, but we have heard of none being hurt seriously.

Hickory Nut Oil—A New Light.—Hickory nut oil, considered equal to the best lard or sperm oil for burning and machinery, is manufactured by Mr. Warren Estabrook, of Dayton, in this State. The nut oil remains in a fluid state at very low temperature, and it does not "gum" like the ordinary qualities of oil. It is used in very delicate machinery, and when properly refined could be used by watchmakers. The pignut is preferred in the manufacture, on account of its thin shell, and greater abundance of oily material. Mr. Estabrook believes that oil manufactured from the ordinary shell-bark and large sweet hickory nut, would come into general use for the table. [*Toledo (Ohio) Republican, Feb. 6.*

Bishop Rese, of Detroit.—This Roman Catholic prelate, having offended the Pope, was summoned to Rome, where he has long been kept a prisoner, and without hope of restoration to liberty. The Detroit *Tribune* says: "It would seem an act worthy of the darkest days of the Inquisition. A man who has committed no crime, except that he performed the duties of his sacred office to the entire satisfaction of the Diocese, has been immured in a dungeon for the rest of his days! And the Catholics of Detroit quietly submit to this flagrant outrage upon them, and render slavish obedience to one who is willing to become the tool of the Romish hierarchy! *It cannot always last.*"

MARKET REPORTS.

Retail Market Prices.

The supply of fresh Beef in market was on Tuesday less than usual, and its price had in consequence risen somewhat, selling at prices from 10c. to 18c. ℘ ℔. In other kinds of Fresh Meats and in Salt Meats there is no change.

Vegetables are more abundant and coming in rapidly. The demand is good at unaltered prices.

Poultry and Game are scarce at increased rates. Poultry sells at 15c. ℘ ℔.; Rabbits at 75c., and Hares at $1 ℘ pair.

Butter and Cheese is also less abundant and dearer. State Butter ranges in price from 25c. to 31c. ℘ ℔., and Orange County has risen to 34c. ℘ ℔. The demand, however, continues good. Cheese sells at 12½c. ℘ ℔.; English Dairy 14c. ℘ ℔.

Eggs are arriving rapidly, and have therefore become cheaper. They are now sold at five for 12½ cents.

Potatoes range in price from 20 to 25 cents ℘ half peck, and from $3 50 to $4 ℘ bbl.

The supply of Apples is not quite so large as it has been, and those of a first-rate quality are scarce. There is but little change in price, however, the rates being 18c.@25c. ℘ half peck, and $3 50@$4 ℘ bbl. The very best quality of Spitzenburgs sell even as high as $5 ℘ bbl.

Fresh Fish, which has been very scarce, has become more abundant, at increased rates, Codfish selling at 4c., Bass and Smelts at 12½c., Haddock at 7c., and Halibut at 10c. ℘ ℔.

Salt Fish has not changed in price, but, owing to the scarcity of fresh fish, is in more demand.

Oysters are in good demand, the best selling at $2 ℘ hundred.

The Clams now in market are of an inferior quality, but are in average demand, at unchanged rates—37½c.@$1 ℘ hundred.

Markets ... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
Tuesday, Feb. 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is dull and heavy, as before stated. The sales since our last include 70 bbls. Pots, at $4 56, and small lots of Pearls at $6 75@$6 87½ ℘ 100 lbs.

BRICK—North River Hard are still rather scarce and quiet, but very firm.

COFFEE—The demand has been rather brisker at prices have not varied essentially. The supplies are moderate for the season. The day's sales embrace 100 bags Maracaibo, &c., at 10½c.@10¾c.; 500 bags Rio at 9½c.@10½c.; and 2,400 do. (by auction) at 9½c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.

COPPER—Continues quiet but steady, at 35c. for Bolts and Braziers; 32c.@33c. for new Sheathing; 26c. for yellow do.; 24c.@25c. for Chili Pig; and 17½c.@18½c. for old Sheathing, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Remains depressed and languid, with, however, but a moderate quantity in market.

FEATHERS—A sale of 26,000 lbs. Live Geese was effected on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less inquired for, especially by shippers; and as owners are still willing sellers, prices are without improvement. The day's sales comprise 5,300 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	$8 12½@$8 25
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Favorite State	8 37½@ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 25 @ 8 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 37½@ 9 12½
Fancy Michigan	9 12½@ 9 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½@ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @10 25
Extra Genesee	10 00 @12 00

Canadian is moderately active and firm, with sales for the day of 1,500 bbls. Superfine, at $8 87½@$9, in bond; and $9 25@$10, free, ℘ bbl.—the latter rate having been obtained for small lots of very choice quality. Southern is about the same,—the sales including 1,500 bbls. at $8 87½@$9 37½ for mixed to favorite, and $9 50@$10 50 for fancy and extra ℘ bbl. Nothing new can be noticed in Buckwheat Flour. Sales have been made of Rye Flour at $6 25@$7 12½; and 100 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal at $4 50 ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—The business is still very limited, and buyers have any existing advantage. Among the sales reported were 1,000 boxes Raisins, chiefly dry, at $2 70@$2 75 for Layer, and $2 35@$2 37½ for Bunch, ℘ box; 20 cases Sardines, at 57½c.@60c.; 25 bales Shelled Almonds, at 20c.@22½c.; small lots of Currants, at 21c.@23c.; Languedoc Almonds, at 14½c.; and Citron at 17½c. ℘ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat is essentially unaltered. The supply is a poor one, but the demand is restricted, and prices are barely sustained. The day's sales embrace 1,000 bushels handsome Michigan White, at $2 40, and 2,000 good Southern do., at $2 26 per bushel. Rye and Barley remain as previously reported. State and Western Oats are in active request, and are very firm at 61c.@65c. ℘ bushel. Corn is still rather scarce and quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. The sales of the day do not exceed 12,500 bushels, at $1 01 for Round Yellow, and $1 for Jersey Yellow, ℘ bushel. Other kinds are altogether nominal in value.

HAY—The market is still inactive. River is retailing at 90c.@95c. for shipment, and $1@$1 06¼ for local use, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet and depressed, at 25c.@30c. for last year's crop, ℘ ℔.

HONEY—Sales were reported of 147 tierces and 100 barrels Cuba, to arrive, on terms not disclosed.

IRON—There is a limited inquiry for Scotch Pig at $31@$33, usual terms, ℘ ton; but nothing of moment doing in other kinds, which are nominal in value.

LATHS—Eastern readily bring $1 87½, cash, ℘ thousand. The supply is almost exhausted.

LEAD—The demand is moderate, but the sales are insignificant, and prices are unchanged.

LIME—Rockland continues scarce and is worth $1 05 for common, and $1 25 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—We can notice no change in this line. 400 bbls. New-Orleans brought 27c.@28c. ℘ gallon. Cuba Muscovado is wanted at 25c.@26c. A small lot of clayed Cuba was taken at 24c. ℘ gallon. The supply of Cuba is very small.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is sparingly offered at anything under $3 25@$3 50 ℘ 280 lbs., at which rates the article is moderately inquired for. Spirits Turpentine has not varied. 150 bbls. were purchased, in lots, at 42½c.@43c. ℘ gallon. Some owners ask 44c. and upward, ℘ gallon. Tar is quiet but firm at $2 50@$2 75, ℘ bbl. Rosin is unchanged. Sales were made of small lots, No. 1 at $3 65, ℘ 280 lbs.; and 1,000 bbls. common do. at $1 65@$1 66, ℘ bbl., delivered. Pitch is inactive at $2 37½@$2 50, ℘ bbl.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive remain about the same. A small sale of Red Oil was reported at 60c. ℘ gallon. Linseed is selling slowly, from store, at 77c.@78c. ℘ gallon. Winter Lard Oil is less inquired for at 80c.@85c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues rather quiet and languid, with sales of only 560 bbls. at $12 87½@$13 for old mess; $13 12½@$13 25 for new prime; $14 25 for new mess, and $14 25 for old clear mess ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs are saleable and firm. Cut Meats have scarcely varied, the sales of the day including 170 pkgs. Shoulders and Hams at former prices, and some lots of Bacon Sides on terms not made public. Lard is inactive and not very firm; 250 bbls. fair to strictly prime were taken at 9½c.@10c. ℘ ℔. Beef is dull and heavy. The day's sales add up only about 200 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$7 for country prime; $8 50@$11 for country mess; $11@$13 for repacked Western; $14@$15 for repacked Chicago, &c., and $15 50@$16 for extra do. ℘ bbl. Prime mess Beef is inactive, yet regularly quoted at $21@$26 ℘ tierce. The sales of Beef Hams embrace 285 bbls. at $17@$18 ℘ bbl. Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

RICE—The day's sales reach 170 tcs. fair to prime at $3 75@$4 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is not very freely offered, but the demand is rather limited, and prices are unaffected by the lightness of the supply.

SOAP—About 100 boxes Castile brought 11c. ℘ ℔.

SPICES—There is more inquiry, especially for Cassia, at 30c. ℘ ℔, but this is held higher. Other kinds are unchanged in value.

SUGARS—The supply and demand are equally moderate, and prices are without alteration. The sales include small lots of New-Orleans at 4½c.@5c.; Cuba at 4½c.@4⅝c., and 80 boxes brown Havana at 5½c.@5¾c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—There were 15,000 lbs. prime sold at former figures.

TOBACCO—Is less active, but steady, with sales of 60 hhds. Kentucky at 5½c.@8c.; 77 cases Seed Leaf at 6c.@12c.; 26 Florida at 10c.@16c.; 80 bales Havana at 24c.@30c.; and 80 Sagus on terms not made public.

WHISKY—This day's sales embrace 300 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison at 34c.@35c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued without activity. It was difficult to procure grain for export; and this was about the only article which shippers were inclined to send forward. The accommodation was fair; and rates exhibited a slight downward tenor. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to something under 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d.; 100 tierces Beef at 3s.; and small lots of other articles at old rates. For London, the shipments embraced 1,000 bbls. Flour on terms not mentioned; and some provisions at former quotations. For other ports, the engagements, and rates were as last reported.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.
American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.
American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers).....134 William-st.
Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
S. STAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers)........60 Broadway.
Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers)...43 John-st.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 23 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO., (Imp's and Man's)...20 Chambers-st.
Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.
French and German Fancy Baskets.
C. ZINN & CO., No. 52 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.
Architects.
F. DIAPER.............49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.......563 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.
J. L. WAUGH..........112 Franklin-st.
Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.
Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr.........50 Wall-st.
Architects.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener)......351 Broadway.
American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO....Manufactory, 41 John-st.
Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.........119 Nassau-st.
Boat and Oar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S..............260 South-st. From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.
Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye, 335 Broadway, up stairs.
Brokers, Bill or Note.
GEO. C. SMALLEY...........No. 68 Wall-st.
Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) No. 51 John-st.
Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN, (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) No. 601 Broadway—Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Wares, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.
Blacking and Inks.—Dunlap's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT, (Sole Proprietor,)—Manufacturing Emporium, No. 26 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also, Druggists' tin ware in general.
Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY........No. 379 Broadway.
Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) No. 62 Vesey-st.
Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY...............No. 349 Broadway. The oldest and most extensive in the United States.
Defiance Salamander Safes, and Gaffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK, (Manufacturer).....No. 192 Pearl-st.
Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st. New-York.
Engravers, (Wood.)
[illegible] W. ORR, (the best work done here).......75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND..........389 Broadway, above Astor House.
Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE, (Importers)..279 Pearl-st.
Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign). 36 Broadway.
Engravers, (cont.)
F. F. GIMBREDE....[illegible] Broadway and 4 Metropolitan Hotel.
[illegible]....[illegible] Broadway, corner of Walker-st.
Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.........120 Water-st.
Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail)..39 Beekman-st.
French Window Glass.
J. H. FOLLON & CO. (Importers)........36 Barclay-st.
Fishing Tackle.
J. & B. CROOKE & CO. (Imp's and Manuf's)...50 Fulton-st.
Furs.
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden-lane.
Grate and Fender Makers.
W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 261 Broadway, one door above [illegible].
[illegible]
J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 60 Washington-st. India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co. 30 Maiden-lane.
Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.........440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.
Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO..........144 Nassau-st.
Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON...128 East 29th, and 119 Nassau-st.
LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships.........7 Gold-st.
Mahogany and Rosewood.
HOUGHTON & BRO., (all Fancy Woods)....30 Walker-st.
Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ROBAUM & CO. (Importers)..........27 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO (Imp's and Manuf.).........47 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 2 Maiden-lane.
Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.....35 Maiden-lane.
Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.........76 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.
Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE...........106 and 108 Fulton-st.
Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S. (Importers)........61 Barclay-st.
Paper Warehouse.
C. W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers).......11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW..........161 William-st.
Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS..........150 William-st.
Sail Duck, Dundee Linens, &c.
CAMERON & NUTT, (Importers).........30 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO., (Importers).........42 and 44 Pine-st.
Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
E. M. SEGEE, (Imp. of Manf.), cor. 12th-st. 569 Broadway.
Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO............220 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS.....275 Washington, and 244 Front-st.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO.....31 Maiden-lane, and 23 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON, (and Fireworks).....12 Maiden-lane.
☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house and premises of the subscriber, situated on the main street, in the most central part of Elizabethtown, N. J., recently built in modern style, containing 11 rooms, besides a good cellar, wash-room, bathing-room, large garret, pantries, &c., all in complete order, with a fine garden, affording as pleasant, convenient and desirable a residence for a genteel family as can be found in the vicinity. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of Mr. JAS O. HALSEY, at The Bank of New-York, or at the late residence of Jas. F. Meeker, in Elizabethtown, of JAS. F. MEEKER.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In West Morrisania. The house is a three story basement, with piazza in front, built in the best manner, marble mantels, range, heater, &c. There is a substantial barn, a good well of water, and upward of 100 choice fruit trees on the premises. Lot 100 feet front, 140 feet on the rear, and 400 feet deep, facing on three streets. Price, $6,500, of which $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. JOHN H. BURK, No. 25 Park-row, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A superior two-story house containing eleven rooms, kitchen, cellar, and ample closets, and has front and rear porches, with garden 75 by 221 feet, with peaches, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, asparagus, &c., and large cistern, on Newtown-av., Newtown, L. I., forty minutes' travel by railroad from Fulton Market, New-York, and five minutes' walk from stores, churches, schools, stage and railroad offices. Terms easy.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling-houses, now built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style, beautifully located on Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE MITCHELL, No. 252 Carlton-av., nearly opposite the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—A two-story cottage house, with dining-room and kitchen attached, finished with marble mantels, grates, &c., with from one to ten acres of land; distance within five minutes walk from depot. For further particulars apply to J. H. HAZEN, No. 136 William-st., or to JOHN ADAMSON on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house, with basement and counter-cellar, No. [illegible] West 28th-st., between 8th and 10th-avs., with Croton water throughout the house, and bath-room built in the best manner; suitable for two or three families. Price $4,300. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—A three story and high basement brick house in 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-av.—lot full depth—now rents for $750. Can be had for $7,000—half can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply immediately. HALLOCK & BILLINGS, No. 275 6th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A framehouse, two story and basement, on the rear of the lot, and a store on the front, No. 503 8th-avenue, on the west side, one door south of 37th-st., now occupied as a feed store—an excellent stand for a butcher. Apply at No. 136 West 31st-st. JOHN R. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 2-story modern house and lease of lot No. [illegible] West 16th-st. The ground rent is $40 per annum for 12 years, and 2 renewals of 21 years each. Lot 25 by 92, the house is 20 by 40 and in good order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st. No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house, near two ferries. Also, one to let. Terms, which are accommodating and to suit the purchaser, apply to E. S. & WM. WOOD, No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York. Possession immediately.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The two-story and attic brick house No. 62 Marion-st., near Prince, replete with the modern conveniences, such as gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. Terms accommodating. Apply to the owner on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A four-story brownstone front dwelling house, 25 by 65 feet, three rooms deep, situated in 18th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Possession given 1st May next. Apply at No. 54 Wall-st., Washington Insurance Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Containing six rooms and under cellar, with two lots, for only $1,500; terms very easy; in the beautiful village of Clarenceville, half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick front house No. 165 10th-st., between 2d and 4th-avs. House contains all the modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new four-story brick houses, Nos. 40 and 52 West 28th-st., 18 feet 9 inches front and rear by 60 feet deep, with modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 42 1st-av., between 2d and 3d-sts. The house is 20 feet front by 40 feet deep, and the lot about 77 feet deep. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE.—A finished and very desirable *country seat and large farm, at Little Neck, L. I.*; 240 acres of land, and mansion in the Italian villa style, two stories and attic; with furnace, bath; purest of spring water in first and second story; neat two-story cottage at the gate, and farmer's house; with stables, granary, poultry-house, two large farm barns, &c., &c. The carriage-house and other outhouses being built in style to correspond with the mansion. There is a good dock on the farm; and the view of the Bay and Sound, and also of the surrounding country, is very fine. The Flushing Plank-road runs to the gate; and should the Flushing Railroad be extended it will run across the farm. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT—For sale at a bargain—of 44 acres, in Westchester County, 1 hour's ride from this City; the house and out-buildings are new, complete, and in modern style, with a lawn of 15 acres, laid out with fruit, evergreen *and other trees, fish and ice pond; the buildings and improvements* have alone cost $8,000. Price $10,000, and half on bond and mortgage is wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—*House 40 by 30 feet, two stories*, with basement, barn, stabling, carriage and other outhouses, all in good repair. Together with about four acres of land attached; very desirably located, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, with all the conveniences requisite for a country residence. Inquire of DANL. BURR, Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence at Yonkers, with sixteen lots of ground attached thereto, located on high ground, about 300 feet from the Railroad Station. The house is now fitted up with gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements. Productive City property will be taken in exchange if required. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 137 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER FOR SALE—With 1½ acres of land, about 5 minutes walk from the depot. House 40x30 containing 14 rooms. Has piazza on all sides, and is on an eminence overlooking the entire village and the Long Island Sound. Apply to Mr. C. DUNN, Depot Master at Port Chester, or to JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 202 West 27th-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—Sixty-one acres of land at Dobbs' Ferry, 20 miles from New-York, and a few minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depot, beautifully situated, with river and inland views equal to any on the North River, will be sold low on application to R. L. ROLLES, No. 50 Beaver-st., or M. K. COUZENS, at Dobbs' Ferry.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Elizabethtown, N. J., one and a quarter miles from the depot. Five acres land, with double cottage (two and a half stories,) house, and every requisite outbuilding. W. H. POWELL, No. 280 Broadway.

PROPERTY IN VANDEWATER-STREET FOR SALE—The house and lot No. 24 Vandewater-st. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. Inquire of JIREH BULL, No. 10 Duane-st.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the old road to Newark, about two minutes' walk from the railroad depot. The dwelling-house is modern style, large and commodious, having rooms with every convenience, and with the out-buildings, barn, &c., in complete repair. The grounds comprise about 6 acres, with a front of about 500 feet on the said road, and well stocked with the most valuable and choice fruit trees, already in good bearing. And as regards eligibility of situation, improvements, lawns, shrubbery, &c., it is perhaps not surpassed, no care and expense having been spared in order to make the same complete in all respects. The house and improvements would be sold with a portion of the land, if preferred. The above property may be seen and the terms of sale ascertained, by calling on the subscriber on the premises. JOB MAGIE.

COTTAGE AT NEWPORT FOR SALE.—The Bayview Cottage at Newport, containing two drawing-rooms, a sitting-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry and bath-room on the first floor, and on the second eight bedrooms, and four large bedrooms in the attic. There is also a public and private staircase, and the house is furnished throughout, also with glass, china, bedding, &c. There is a coach-house, a fine well of water and 6 acres and 49-100ths of an acre of land, together with the water lot in front. For further particulars apply to G. A. JONES, No. 1½ Warren-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—To close an estate, the following property in the VIIIth Ward of the City of New-York:
The 3-story and attic dwelling house in good condition, No. [illegible] Hudson-st., now renting for $700 per year.
The 2-story frame house, No. 2 Birmingham-st.
The 2-story frame house, No. 3 Birmingham-st.
Possession given 1st May next. Apply to E. P. DAVIS, Executor, No. 89 Walker-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated 1½ miles from Rye Station, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The house is 64 by 35 feet, built in the most substantial manner, carriage barn 35 by 40 feet. The grounds comprise about four acres, well shaded and finely laid out, sloping back to Long Island Sound, is a fine piece of land of 19 acres, which will be sold with it, if desired. Inquire of A. ENNIS, Rye Station, and view the premises.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The 4-story first-class building No. 17 Broadway, adjoining Delmonico's; lot 44 feet by 117; building very good, and the property very desirable as an investment. A large amount of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS—Can find a buyer in the advertiser. Name State, county, township, section, and say whether timber or prairie; also, price and terms. State chain of title, and say you will pay expense of examining same if found different from representations. Address Box No. 2,512, New-York City Post-Office.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Three-story brick houses, for only $2,800. Also, one handsome frame house and lot, price $1,500. Terms very easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE—In 4th-st., $7,000; No. 127 South 8th-st., $7,500; Clymer-st., $7,000; Lee-av., $4,300; South 6th-st., $4,000. Cottages, from $2,000 to $4,000 on easy terms. E. COCKCROFT, Land Office, No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—Only a few more of those desirable lots in the beautiful village of Clarenceville for sale. The streets are all graded and planted with ornamental trees. This place can be reached any time during the day, in half an hour, and property there is rapidly improving in value. Price, per lot, $100, payable $4 dollars per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

THREE LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE—Twenty feet by 92, situated on the southerly side of 17th street between Avenues A and B. Suitable for a coal or stone yard. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d Avenue.

LEASE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Lease of 4 lots, with buildings and sheds, in 29th-st., will be exchanged for property in the country. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 126 Pearl-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 115 acres, in Bedford, Westchester County, six miles from Railroad station. Farm-house, barns, carriage-house, &c. Also, a saw mill, with ample supply of water,—all in good condition. The farm has about 20 acres woodland, the balance is well adapted to the cultivation of grain, grass or vegetables. Would be exchanged for City property. Apply to, or address, E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—A desirable farm, containing 100 acres, with good house and barn, handsomely located in Sullivan County, near the Erie Railroad. For particulars apply to N. M'GRAW, No. 465 Broadway.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3-story and attic brick house No. 130 Waverley-place, having Croton water, gas, &c., rent $1,000. Also, the smaller house No. 50 West Washington-place, in complete order; rent $1,000. Also, the 3-story and attic brick house No. 121 Hammond-st.; rent $650. Also the 3-story house No. 7 Laight-st., near Canal-st.; will be altered for a store if desired. Also, the grocery store and dwelling No 411 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st.; rent $1,000. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The three-story house No. 20 Irving-place; possession immediately if required. Can be seen from 11 o'clock to 3. The carpets, oil cloths and pier-glasses, if wanted, will be sold on fair terms. Apply to O. B. TWEEDY, No. 11 West 18th-st., or No. 13 Vesey-st.

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—A capacious and conveniently arranged dwelling-house, in Stamford, Conn., situated at the corner of South and Willow-sts., with garden, fruit trees and stable; distance from New-York, thirty-six miles, by the New-Haven Railroad. Possession 1st of April. Apply to E. BELKNAP, No. 62 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—No. 42 East 28th-st. It was built for, and is well adapted to, the purposes of a school. Apply to W. L. CARTER, No. 157 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The substantial three-story and high attic brick house, No. 332 Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The very desirable house, No. 21 10th-st., in the immediate vicinity of St. Mark's Church, with gas, water, furnace and range. For card, apply to R. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET—Pleasantly located at No. 85 Lexington-av. a few doors above 27th-st. Can be seen from 1 o'clock to 3 P. M. Apply to BABCOCK & COX, No. 41 Beaver-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The four-story house, No. 20 East Broadway, from the 1st of May next. Apply to JAS. E. HOLMES, No. 15 Rutgers-place.

A HOME FOR SOMEBODY—VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let or for sale in Orange, N. J. A large and commodious newly built dwelling house, 40 by 36, two stories high, with other buildings, and an acre of land attached. The property is situated on Main-st., a short distance from the railroad station. Orange is one of the oldest settled and pleasantest villages in this part of the country, abundantly supplied with schools, seminaries and churches—a few miles beyond Newark, (on the Morris and Essex Railroad,) about 12 miles from New-York. The above property will be sold or rented. Possession given on the 1st of April or May, and the furniture sold, if desired. Any one who wishes a comfortably furnished dwelling, in a delightful, healthy and retired country place, convenient to the City, will find it one of the most desirable in that vicinity. For further particulars, apply to ROBERT SEARS, No. 181 William-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY—TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The extensive premises known as No. 307 Broadway, west side, near 4th-st., consisting of a three story building on Broadway, 125 feet deep, and two rear dwelling houses fronting on Mercer-st. Lot 25 feet on Broadway, 200 feet in depth and 25 feet wide on Mercer-st. Will be divided to suit applicants. The store is a superior one, having great depth, excellent light on three sides, and the location one of the best for almost any kind of business. The premises are open and may be viewed at any time. Immediate possession given if desired. For terms, apply to W. WARD, No. 180 Broadway.
N. B.—Would be altered to suit a good tenant.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—To let or lease for three years, a large stone mansion, stable, garden, &c., and about 16 acres, on the Hudson, near Yonkers; a most desirable country residence. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COTTAGES TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—Two new and elegant cottages on Vanderbilt-st., Windsor terrace, Flatbush, each with stable and garden, two and a half miles distant from Hamilton-av. Ferry, and connected by a line of omnibuses with Fulton Ferry. Possession immediately. Apply to E. BELKNAP, No. 62 Wall-st.

ORANGE LAKE HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Furnished or unfurnished, with bathing house, row boats, ice house, barn, farm-house, and twenty acres of land, on the east side of Orange Lake, six miles west of *Newburg, Orange County, N. Y., within a quarter of a mile* of the plank road leading to Ellenville. Location healthy, prospect and scenery delightful, good fishing and gunning, and well calculated for a private Summer residence. Apply to D. C. RINGLAND, No. 61 Wall-st., N. Y., or HENDERSON & LOCKWOOD, No. 3 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER—To lease, from the 1st of May, the three upper stories of the building No. 61 Beekman-st., having a frontage of 95 feet on Gold-st., and extending through to Ann-st. The rooms will be warmed by steam, and furnished with water-closets and other conveniences, and are well adapted for a printer or a business requiring well-lighted premises, with steam power, in a first-rate locality. Apply to J. NASON, on the first story.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The iron store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts., has large accommodations in the basement suitable for Steam Press Work. The premises are very light, and well adapted for a Fancy Printer, Engraver's Office, or any similar business. Inquire of WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 245 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The front basement, one room and bedroom on the first floor, one bedroom in the attic, with other privileges, of house No. 50 Vandam-st. Rent $18 per month. Immediate possession given. Inquire at No. 128 Canal-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of the house, No. 753 Broadway, having gas, water and range, suitable for a Millinery and dwelling. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—THE HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE AND THE FURNITURE FOR SALE.—It is situated in one of the best locations up town, and comprises everything requisite to keep up a medium sized first class establishment. It will be sold low. For particulars address a note to S. T., Box No. 992 Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—No. 127 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 29 Exchange-place, New-York.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In Chambers-st., from the 1st of May, the upper part of the building No. 92, near Broadway, suitable for offices. Inquire in the store. BUNKER & CO.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Of No. 411 Broadway, for many years occupied as a piano-forte wareroom. Also, the upper story—a large, fine room, heretofore occupied as an Odd Fellows' Lodge. Also, the front rooms of the third floor, long occupied by a Daguerreotypist. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

BASEMENT TO LET—In No. 12 Park-place, airy and commodious, suitable for any kind of business, especially shoemakers, expresses, gasfixtures, plumbers, storage, brokers, or any kind of business. Apply to F. DERBY & CO., No. 12 Park-place.

BASEMENT OFFICE TO LET—No. 4 Hanover-st., for $300.

TO LET.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Two first-class farms at New-Rochelle, contiguous to the Railroad station, on the Boston Turnpike, [illegible] adjoining the above, well improved, and good buildings. One contains about fifty acres of land, and the other ten. Also a small tenant house, store house, wharf and scales, suitable for the lumber and coal business, adjoining this, above, [illegible]. Apply to THOMAS HARRISON, No. 19 Roosevelt-st., New-York.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR WILL BE SOLD.—A piece of ground, about 25 feet front by over 100 feet deep, centrally located on Mercer-st.—an admirable location for a factory or livery stable. For particulars, apply to A. J. SMITH, at No. 25 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 19 Union square for a private boarding house. In one of the best locations in the city. Possession given first of April. Inquire of W. SNECKNER, on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET.—A substantial frame building, filled in with brick, 25 feet front by 50 feet deep, two stories and basement, at present occupied by public school No. 2, Jersey City, in South 6th-st., near Grove-st. Possession given on the first day of May next. Apply to the subscriber, in Grove-st., near South 6th-st. ANDREW ANDERSON.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—The desirable store and basement No. 36 Beekman-st., north side, near Nassau-st., suitable for wholesale paper, drug, or hardware business. Possession 1st May. Also, the three upper lofts have capital light, suitable for any mechanical business. Possession immediate, if desired. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 280 Hudson-st.

STORE TO LET.—The store, basement and several lofts of the large building, Nos. 24 and 26 Frankfort-st., will be warmed with steam, [illegible]. Also, steam power supplied on reasonable terms. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 28 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—A fine store and basement and sub-cellar, on the west side of Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., 20 feet by 100 feet, and containing all the modern improvements. A superior location for any extensive business requiring a first-class store. Apply to W. WARD, No. 180 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—The beautiful five story white marble front store, No. 316 Broadway. Size of building 25x110 feet. Will be rented as a whole or separately. To a good tenant a lease will be given. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 137 Walker-st.

STORES TO LET IN WILLIAM-STREET—The five-story store No. 50 William st., rent $2,250. Also the first floor and cellar of store No. 57 William-st., rent $1,000. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

STORE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A brown stone front store and basement, No. 210 Fulton-st., 25 by 70 feet. The best location in Brooklyn for any business. Apply to C. HADDEN, No. 55 Chambers-st., N. Y.

STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET—Also lofts and workshops, well lighted, with or without steam power. Possession immediately. Inquire on premises, 47 Ann-st.

STORES TO LET—Nos. 6 and 12 Canal-st., near Broadway, by J. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—Second, third, and fourth lofts, together or separately, in building No. 378 2d-av. Apply on the premises after 7 o'clock P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—And well-lighted rooms, near Broadway, on Canal, Elm and Walker-sts., at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The Manhattan Stone-Dressing Company have at their extensive establishment foot of 51st and 52d-sts., North River, from one to fifty horse-power to let, with spacious, well lighted rooms. Apply on the premises, or at No. 22 Trinity Building.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 152 Cliff-st.

STEAM-POWER IN ANN-STREET.—Rooms to let with steam-power. Inquire at No. 49 Ann-st.

INSURANCE.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY:

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1854		$814,044 95
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855	$313,009 67	
Amount of Interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855	46,388 18	
Amount of Endowment Account received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855	89 40	
		357,357 65
Total		$1,171,402 60
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for losses by death	$173,673 91	
Amount paid for interest on dividends and reinsurances	12,651 47	
Amount paid for taxes	3,197 23	
Amount paid on account of annuity fund	1,326 13	
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees, &c.	12,648 30	
Amount of advertising, printing, stationery, office rent, law expenses, &c.	4,790 42	
Amount of commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	24,987 42	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	44,183 40	
		279,320 08
Accumulated Fund		$892,082 70
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	$37,471 37	
Invested in New-York State Securities	172,744 61	
Bonds and Mortgages	380,300 00	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1855	10,422 42	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1855	12,800 66	
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on Life policies, bearing interest	256,151 27	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	15,786 36	
		$892,082 70

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1855, and six per cent. interest in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Brooklyn, No. 140 Atlantic-st., Feb. 7, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY—The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John D. Cocks,	Robert H. Berdell,	Joseph Pettit,
Cyar Dunning,	E. D. Litchfield,	Wm. H. Simonton,
Dennis Perkins,	A. P. Ostrom,	John Fowler,
E. B. Litchfield,	R. P. Perrin,	Levi H. Brigham,
G. A. Jarvis,	R. E. Holmes,	Curtis Noble,
Jas. Van Nostrand,	Henry Suydam, Jr.,	Geo. L. Kent,
J. S. T. Stranahan,	S. L. Husted,	J. S. Whitney,
R. A. Lambert,	Nehemiah Knight,	Jos. W. Greene,
John N. Taylor,	Jarvis Brush,	Seymour Burrell,
Walter S. Griffith,	J. J. Van Nostrand,	William Poole,
Chas. Christmas,	Nathaniel Putnam,	Charles Stanton,
J. A. Davenport,	Edward Bridge,	Wm. W. Wickes,
Ezra Lewis,	C. C. Roumage,	Samuel Osborne,
S. W. Moore.		

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
HORATIO DOUW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. B. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 6th Month 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $[illegible], insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INS. CO., No. 50 Wall-st. New-York, Feb. 5, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION—*Held this day, the following* gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Moses Tucker,	Philander Hanford,	Joseph Drake,
Thos. T. Woodruff,	Dr. B. R. Robson,	John A. C. Gray,
John H. Lee,	Joseph Allen,	John R. Davison,
Josiah Richards,	William K. Thorn,	Thomas Morrell,
A. B. Embury,	James Gillespie,	George Jones,
John P. Moore,	Thomson Price,	James J. Craig.
Saml. Milbank, Jr.,	James E. Holmes,	

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held the same day, Moses Tucker, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

This Company has been in operation over thirty years, and has paid in that period for losses over $1,000,000. All losses, including those of the great fires of 1835 and 1845 have been paid in full, and the Company has its Capital and large surplus securely invested in mortgages on real estate.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, only, stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Nath'l. Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l. F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Rob't. B. Minturn,	Jon'n. Thorne.

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.
W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES:
No. 28 William-st., and No. 123 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 64 Wall-st.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 31, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d to the 15th February, both inclusive.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

Office of Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 24 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. Curry, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

Office of the Manhattan Life Insurance Co., No. 146 Broadway, corner Liberty-st., New-York, Feb. 13, 1855.

NOTICE.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand.

Also a dividend of interest of 6 per cent. on the scrip for dividend of 1854, payable on the adjustment of the next annual premium.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books are and will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

Office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 61 Chambers-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., to which time the transfer books will be closed.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1855.

Office of Racine, Janesville and Mississippi Railroad Company, Racine, Wis., Feb. 1, 1855.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Bonds of the city of Racine, issued to this Company, and due 10th proximo, will be paid at the office of JOHN BUCKLEY, Jr., No. 47 William-st., New-York.
H. S. DURAND, President.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, New-York, Feb. 5, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board of Directors.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Office of the New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co., New-York, Feb. 6, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 73 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, the OSWEGO, the CAYUGA and SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the BLACK RIVER and GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, and for the ENLARGEMENT OF LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANALS.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates and for other purposes," passed 15th of April, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 22d day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1873.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 1st day of March next, at which time interest will commence on the loan, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before the 1st of March if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.

Stockholders residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; all other stockholders, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Jan. 27, 1855.
H. J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners Canal Fund.

UNITED STATES BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—No. 120 Macdougal-st., New-York.—THIRD ANNUAL REPORT. STATEMENT showing the actual FINANCIAL CONDITION of the Association at the end of the third year.

LIABILITIES.	
Entrance Fees received	$220 00
Dues received	20,946 07
Redemption Fees received	950 65
Transfer do. do.	17 00
Fines received	356 52
Arrears due from members	286 25
Goods sold	25 34
Total	$22,800 94
ASSETS.	
Amount advanced on redeemed shares, secured by Bond and Mortgage	$11,200 00
Withdrawals	7,158 50
Reduction of Mortgage	1,500 00
Expenses of Management	1,316 77
Expenses on Mortgaged Premises	1,310 21
Arrears Account	286 25
Cash in hands of Secretary	109 71
Total	$22,880 94

City and County of New-York, ss:—Anson L. Storey, President of, and John Crouch, Secretary of the United States Building Association, being each duly sworn, do depose and say, that the within is a true and correct report of the condition of the said Building Association, at the date of said report, as they verily believe.
ANSON L. STOREY, President.
JOHN CROUCH, Secretary.
Sworn to before me, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1854.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

TAXES, TAXES, TAXES.—To Mount Vernon, East, West, South, and Central Mount Vernon, Fleetwood and Washingtonville lot owners. The undersigned, Collector for the town of Eastchester, Westchester County, N. Y., will be at the XIVth Ward Hotel, corner of Elizabeth and Grand-sts., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 14th, 15th, and 16th of February, from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M., to receive the County Tax. The undersigned is also authorized to collect all unpaid Taxes for 1852 and 1853.
FERDINAND SEDER, Collector.
N. B.—F. C. BESCHORMANN, Collector of the Mount Vernon School District No. 4, will also be in attendance to receive the School and Village Tax, and for planking the sidewalks on 3d and 4th-av., and 1st-st.

NOTICE.—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—Holders of the seven per cent. Bonds of the State of California, becoming due on the 1st day of March, 1855, are hereby notified that said Bonds will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the State of California in Sacramento City, and that the funds arising from the payment will be forwarded to the holders in New-York at the expense of the State if desired. Information in reference thereto can be obtained of Mr. JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway, New-York.
S. A. McMEANS, Treasurer of State of California.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—Albany, July 28, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest, warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made *payable to order.* *JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.*

THE FLORENCE AND KEYPORT JOINT COMPANY.—The last annual report may be had at the office in New-York or Philadelphia, where subscription to the stock of the NORTH AND SOUTH AIR-LINE CO. may be made at any time prior to the 6th day of March, on the terms stated in the report. Plan and Charter of the North and South Air-Line Co. may be had of any of the Stock Brokers throughout the Union, to whom they will be forwarded, on receipt of their address at the office in New-York.
THOMAS LORD, Treasurer.

Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn, Jan. 22, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the Town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.
WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY will be holden at the Company's Office, in Bridgeport, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1855, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed from the 12th to 22d of February inclusive.
IRA SHERMAN, Secretary.
Bridgeport, Jan. 27, 1855.

KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the above Bank, at the Banking-house, corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Measures of importance to the interest of every stockholder will be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. S. HUNT, President pro tem.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st.—New-York, Feb. 1, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 1st March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. L. SOULE, Secretary.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO.—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dealers in exchange, gold, silver and bank notes. Collections in all parts of the West made and promptly remitted free of charge, except current exchange. Reference, American Exchange Bank.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 50 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or en transit to New-York, by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

EMBOSSING PRESS.—Wanted to purchase a large size second-hand Embossing Press in good order. Address with particulars Box No. 1,316 Post-Office.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PUBLIC DOCKS AND SLIPS.—The right to collect and retain the Wharfage for the term of five years, from the 1st day of May, 1855, [illegible] at public auction, at the City Hall [illegible] day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock P. M.

EAST RIVER.

1. West side of Pier No. 12, and bulkhead adjoining; foot of [illegible]
2. East side of Pier No. 15, and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of Maiden-lane.
3. West side of Pier No. 15, including half of the end, and part of bulkhead between Nos. 15 and 16; foot of [illegible]
4. East side of Pier No. 20, including half of the end, and half of the bulkhead between Nos. 20 and 21; foot of [illegible]
5. West side of Pier No. 21, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 21 and 22; foot of Burling-slip.
6. East side of Pier No. 22, foot of Fulton-st., and Fulton [illegible]
7. One hundred and forty-two feet, six inches, on East side of Pier No. 22, [illegible]
8. East side of Pier No. 24, and West side of No. 25 and bulkhead between Nos. 24 and 25; foot of Peck-slip.
9. East side of Pier No. 25, [illegible] foot of Roosevelt-st.
10. West side of Pier No. 26, and bulkhead to Ferry; foot of [illegible]
11. East side of Pier No. 28, and bulkhead between Nos. 28 and 29, except the portion reserved to the City for [illegible] manure, &c.; between James and Roosevelt-sts.

[illegible]

NORTH RIVER.

[illegible]

TERMS OF SALE.

The lessees to pay at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, [illegible]

[illegible]

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
P. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
ANSON HERRICK,
Chairman of Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.
J. O. WANDELL,
Chairman of Finance Com. Bd. of Councilmen.

E. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE — THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton-st., E. C. KEMP will sell at Auction [illegible] rosewood parlor furniture, in suits, covered in rich satin brocatelle, [illegible] oval mirrors, window curtains, oil paintings, mahogany sofas and chairs, marble-top center and pier tables, library and secretary bookcases, China, glass and crockery ware, dining-room furniture, dressing and plain bureaus, wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, carpets, and all the usual variety of household furniture, which is well worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will sell his farm at public sale, located in Hunterdon County, N. J., 14 miles from the White House Station, Central Railroad, and 2½ hours' ride from this City. Said farm contains [illegible] acres of land in the highest state of cultivation. The buildings consist of a good frame house, with all the modern improvements; a good farm-house and all the necessary out-buildings in first-rate order. The house is situated in a beautiful grove, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. The garden contains a good assortment of fruit trees and 250 hardy grape vines in bearing condition. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Further particulars will be given by applying to E. H. BIDDLE, Esq., No. 16 William-st., office No. 8, or to the subscriber, on the day of sale, which will take place Wednesday, February 28, at 1 P. M., on the premises.
E. BIDDLE.

PERSONAL AND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Will be, if not previously sold, the personal and real estate of NATHANIEL [illegible], deceased, situated in St. George's Manor, [illegible] Brookhaven, L. I. [illegible]
SETUCK, Feb. 2, 1855. [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEVEN CHOICE LOTS OF GROUND, including a number of Gore Lots, and several first-class Buildings thereon, situated on the 6th and 5th-avs., and on the 59th-st., in the City of New-York, at auction.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, the 15th of February, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder, the following desirable Real Estate, viz.:

ON 5TH-AV. AND 59TH-ST.—3 Lots, forming the entire front of the block on the west side of the 5th-av. between 58th and 59th-sts.

[illegible]

The location of the above property is about the best on the whole Island, being situated in the immediate vicinity of Manhattan-square, (already opened and paid for,) and the great Central Park, being about one block from either park. [illegible] For maps describing the above property, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., that very valuable property situated near the Hart's Corner Depot of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, [illegible]

As the new depot grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, [illegible]

For maps of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. [illegible]
A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON NINTH-ST. AT AUCTION.—By order of Albert Crytle, Esq., Receiver, ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property, viz.: 9th-st.—The lease of lot, together with the three-story and basement brick house thereon, situate on the south side of 9th-st., between University-place and Broadway, and known as No. 27. [illegible]

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER.—Will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 29 Pine-st. [illegible] a splendid collection of oil paintings, [illegible]

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st., a large lot of superior ready-made [illegible] furniture [illegible] Catalogues on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

$3,000 La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad 8 per cent. bond.
50 shares Keystone Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, $50.
5 shares Granite Fire Insurance Co., $50.
60 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co., $50.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 290 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard-sts. (up stairs.) THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, auction sale of an assortment of miscellaneous [illegible] stationery. Sale commences at 7 o'clock precisely.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPRING FURNITURE AUCTION SALES.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared as usual to give his personal attention to first-class furniture sales at auction at the residences of families that are breaking up housekeeping this Spring.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o19, '55-law1yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
jy18,'54-law1yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. HAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
s27,'54-law1yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
n22,'54-law1yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in this City.
CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

HOTELS.

TO TRAVELERS.—DRAPER'S HOTEL, Sackville-st., Piccadilly, London, England. Families and gentlemen visiting England, will find at the above establishment elegant apartments, combined with moderate charges, and their comforts studied by the proprietress, Mrs. DRAPER. This Hotel is situated in the best part of London, being near all public amusements, operas, theatres, &c., &c.; a good coffee room for gentlemen and servants, charged in the bill. American papers taken in.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.
EDWIN B. YALE.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices: Egg and stove sizes, [illegible] per ton; [illegible] Williamsburgh, at the Ferry. JAMES MOORE.

COAL.—I have reduced my best Red Ash to [illegible] screened, and delivered from my yards, [illegible]
PETER CLINTON.

DRUGS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.
KINSLEY & DARLING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 69 [illegible] New-York, [illegible]
WM. H. KINSLEY. CHAS. W. DARLING.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (100,000.) 18mo. pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every ailment to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, [illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 5 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC—Is now offered to the public as a sure remedy for that most distressing of all ailments, Dyspepsia. Mr. CHICHESTER has refrained from publishing its merits until fully satisfied that the result from its use equaled his most sanguine expectations. He begs to refer to the following list of persons as a few of the many who have been benefited by a trial of its wonderful properties: [illegible] WILLIAM BOOT, sole Agent for New-York. Office No. 180 Wall-st. Price—wholesale, [illegible] cents; retail, 50 cents per bottle.

1,000 HEADS HAVE BEEN RENEWED by the use of KILLINGER'S FLUID that were bald from 5 to 25 years. J. H. Merriam, of No. 66 Wall-st., [illegible] Druggist in the United States. This truly wonderful article is certain to relieve all manner of pain with which the human family is heir.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—11th edition, cloth, 245 pages, 25 colored engravings, [illegible] Dr. LARMONT, [illegible]

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted [illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. [illegible] Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DOCTOR HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted [illegible] Call and get the Monitor of Health.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—300 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 124 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 446 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 8 to 12 o'clock, A. M. and 2 to 9 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman, [illegible] JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, [illegible]

USE HUNTER'S PILE REMEDY.—A pleasant and sure cure. No hindrance from business. To be had at the Drug stores generally. It gives immediate relief. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

INSTRUCTION.

L. H. BUCKINGHAM, A. M.—(Harvard,) No. 6 Irving-place, Private Tutor in the Classics, French, Mathematics and ordinary English Branches.—Refers to ex-President Sparks and President Walker of Harvard College; Professors Channing, Beck and Felton of Cambridge, Mass.; E. S. Dixwell, Esq., late Head-Master, and Francis Gardner, Esq., Head-Master of the Public Latin School, Boston; Rev. H. W. Bellows and Rev. Samuel Osgood of this City.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SCHOOL—For 25 approved boys, No. 25 Bible House, entrance from Astor-place. The second half-yearly term will commence on MONDAY, 5th of February next. References: Rev. Drs. Hawks, Ferris, Potts, Higbee, S. H. Weston; Messrs. Carter and Mr. Swords, Booksellers; Hon. Greene C. Bronson, James Brown, Esq., of Brown, Bros. & Co., James Boorman, Esq., &c., &c.

INSTRUCTION IN LANGUAGES, MUSIC, &c.—On a plan so simple that any one may attain proficiency in a very short time. Adults who have neglected their education are particularly requested to notice this. Ladies and beginners, who prefer being taught by female teachers, can have the services of the advertiser's daughters. Apply at No. 203 20th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9th-st. The complement is twenty in each of the two departments. The training afforded, thorough, systematic and elegant.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (corner No. 125 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST.—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence No. 290 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

MACHINERY.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL FOR BURNING AND MACHINERY.—This oil is perfectly free from rosin, turpentine, or any other mixture. It has been in use many years, and, where used, is known as a fine oil that does not crust the wick in burning, nor gum or heat machinery, and being very durable. It has been used by railroads, machine shops, ferries, steamships and others, as a substitute for sperm oil, with entire satisfaction. This is no experiment, but the oil has acquired a valuable character from its own merit and the well-known reputation of the maker. Consumers of oils will find this worthy their attention, as the price and quality will give them, as well as others who are now using it, good satisfaction. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. This oil is not sold by any other dealer, the only agent being JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 81 John-st.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, [illegible] Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Favorable terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
SAMUEL T. LEWIS & CO., No. 18 Water-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned [illegible] cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade [illegible] opposite the Astor House.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from NEW-YORK to BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at [illegible] A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 6:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:35 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:36 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 9 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c.
C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express........9:15 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express........10:5 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (260 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER. (Running in exclusive connection with the passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15 HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this.

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,
Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.
NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.
R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Second—7:30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—2:30 P. M. Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—6:35 P. M. Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 28, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, 1854, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo, [illegible] Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Passengers, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 22, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethport with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:10 and 10:25 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:55 A. M. [illegible]
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1855, the trains will run as follows: [illegible] SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. [illegible]
ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare, $2 25. Emigrant line at 6 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The undersigned having been appointed Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will hereafter receipt goods through from this City to Wheeling. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL, Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R.,
Corner of Albany and Washington-sts.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz.: 6½ octave, rosewood, $180 to $175; do. 6½, $175 to $200; do. 7 octave, $250 to $275; one grand Piano, $400; and Smith's superior Melodions, Carhart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $125, being a reduction of 20 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted.
McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers,
No. 268 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ATTENTION.—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTE WORTH $365 FOR $200.—It is a beautiful, highly-finished instrument, of superior tone, is new, and warranted rosewood. Apply at No. 54 Great Jones-st., near the Bowery.

A VERY FINE TONED PIANO—Rosewood case, fine finished, but a short time in use. For sale, price $200, at No. 39 Spring-st.

TO LIQUOR MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The subscriber is constantly importing the very best Oil Cognac. Three-quarters of an ounce will produce, with sixty gallons of pure spirit, a superior flavored Cognac Brandy. He has also on hand the essences for Cider, Peach, Schnapps, Otard and Monseur Brandy; Monongahela, Scotch and Irish Whisky; Schiedam Schnapps, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; Anisette, Absynthe and Curacoa, which have all been tried by experienced gentlemen. The essences are put up in one pound and the Oil of Cognac in half pound bottles, but samples of each will be forwarded to order. Address
LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 141 Maiden-lane.
Importer of Daguerreotype Chemicals, Platina, Bismuth, Manganese, Bromine and Iodine, Nitrate Strontia, Thorn's Extract of Copaiva, Fumigating Pastiles, &c.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investments, employments, &c., can procure it by communicating to the above, enclosing one dollar [illegible]
REFERENCES—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony L. Robertson, Esq., No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.—COOL & ROBINSON, manufacturers, have a depot at No. 5 Canal-st., near Centre-st., where they will sell at their factory prices first quality doors at $2 50, [illegible] sashes for [illegible] cents per foot, &c., &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES AND FINE TEAS.—J. O. FOWLER, wholesale and retail grocer and tea dealer, No. [illegible] has in store [illegible] all of which are offered in quantities to suit at the lowest market prices.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 227 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint-brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Feb. 7........1855	Saturday, Feb. [illegible]........1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21........1855	Saturday, Feb. [illegible]........1855
Wednesday, Mar. [illegible]........1855	Saturday, Feb. 24........1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second-Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston........Wednesday, Jan. 31
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston........Wednesday, Feb. 14
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston........Wednesday, Feb. 28
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston........Wednesday, March 14

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
[illegible]

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.
[illegible]

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.
TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.
In first cabin, main saloon........$130
In first cabin, lower saloon........110
In second cabin........60
[illegible] each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail March 24.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors, 500 miles shorter than any other route.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,000 tons burden,) Captain Tinklepaugh, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, connecting with the favorite steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. [illegible] For information or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bag made up at the office. Letters 25 cents per half ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will commence receiving freight on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, and sail as above [illegible] on MONDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock, from Pier foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connelly & Co., will be forwarded free of commission. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 81 Broadway.
N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail FRIDAY, March 16. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Feb. 17, from pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock precisely. Bills lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
The FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, and leave on Wednesday, Feb. 21.
For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $30; Palatka $33.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, E. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon. [illegible] tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 22 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR MAIL LINE VIA STONINGTON FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD—CHANGE OF HOUR.—During the continuance of ice in the East River, the steamers of this line will leave Pier No. 2, North River, first wharf above Battery-place, daily, except Sundays, at 3 P. M., instead of 4 P. M.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—The large stock of COMBS, BUTTONS and FANCY GOODS at No. 83 Cedar-st., has been removed to the spacious lofts Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., near Church-st., and the subscribers are now making large additions to their former good stock. They have made arrangements with some of the best manufacturers of Combs and other goods in the United States, for their constant supply, and are receiving, direct from Europe, by every steamer, French and English Goods of the latest styles. They are now prepared to offer you a large assortment of (good) Goods in their line, viz.:

COMBS.—Buffalo and Imitation Buffalo Back Combs; Imitation Shell and Horn Side Combs; English Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory, Neck and Long Combs; Rubber Puff, Side, Neck, Long and Dressing Combs.

BUTTONS.—Steel, Pearl, Gilt, Lasting, Bone, Agate, Metal, Thread, Linen and Horn.

BRUSHES.—Hair, Tooth, Nail, &c.

Linen Thread, Clark's Spool Cotton, Needles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, Hair Pins, Elastics, Whalebone, Linen and Cotton Tape, Linen and Cotton Bobbin, Stay Binding, Stay Lacing, Boot and Shoe Lacing, Knitting Cotton, Suspenders, Thimbles and Scissors, Porte Monnaies, Reticules, French Working Cotton, with a great variety of Fans, cheap for cash.

The undersigned buy their stock for cash, and at the very lowest rates, and sell for a mere commission.
D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., (up stairs) New-York.
P. S.—Vesey-st. is the first street below the Astor House. Nos. 26 and 28 are a few doors west of Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J. BURKE, Fashionable Boot Maker, successor to J. E. ROGERS, (formerly Kimball & Rogers,) has removed from No. 87 Nassau to No. 139 Fulton-st., Sun building, where he will be most happy to receive a continuance of public patronage. J. B. has also added to his extensive stock of Gents' work, a great variety of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, Douilles, &c.

REMOVAL.—DR. DE FOREST, late of Judson's Hotel, having removed to 63 Barclay-st., offers his professional services to his former friends and to the public.

MOTORPATHY.—Dr. H. HALSTED, present proprietor of the Round Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass., (formerly of Rochester, N. Y.) well known for his success in the cure of chronic diseases, especially those incident to women, is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he will remain a few days and receive calls. [illegible]

The work on Motorpathy will be sent postage free to any address, [illegible]

REFERENCES—[illegible] Edward Doughty and D. Demarest, Newark, N. J.
Keep this for reference.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE WIDENING OF CLIFF-ST. on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Cliff-st. on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1855.
ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against ABRAHAM BROWN and [illegible] his wife, SOLOMON KIPP and Esther his wife, [illegible] Empire City Bank, Thomas Tileston, President of the [illegible] Summons for relief.—To the defendant, JAMES BECKETT—Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 116 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 23, 1854.
J. B. FITZGERALD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1854. J. B. FITZGERALD,
Feb. 3, 1855—7t law6w W* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County.—WILLIAM K. THORN against WILLIAM CRUSELL and MARY L., his wife, PETER HOLM and MARGARET, his wife.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, WILLIAM CRUSELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 28th of August, 1854, at the village of White Plains in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 27, 1854.
a18-law6wW* A. G. THORP, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—DAVID C. HALSTED against HILAND A. PARKER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 13 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred dollars, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 15, 1855.
J. O. HALSTED, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was duly filed in said Clerk's office, this day, Jan. 16, 1855.
ja17-law6wW* J. O. HALSTED, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—BARBERA BRASS, by her next friend, Andrew Crawford, Plaintiff, against JOHN BRASS, Defendant.—Summons for relief, (complaint not served.) To JOHN BRASS, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 30 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint. [illegible]
C. W. VAN VOORHIES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS EAGLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of EDWARDS & MAN, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 12, 1854.
WILLIAM T. BRADY, WALTER G. QUINBY, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH BOYLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHAS. HART, No. 21 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1854.
PETER McLAUGHLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WYATT F. BETTS, late of the city of Williamsburgh, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, [illegible] in the city of Williamsburgh, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Oct. 5, 1854.
ADRIANNA BETTS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID STANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated Nov. 23, 1854.
DAVID E. STANFORD, CAROLINE E. BROWN, ELIZA STANFORD, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN C. RYAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] Pierrepont-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 28, 1854.
EVELINE RYAN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT D. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 15 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1855.
JOHN A. WEEKS,
Executor &c. of Robert D. Weeks, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SHELTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated New-York, [illegible]
CLAUDIO S. GRAFFULLA, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GILLETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Wetmore & Bowne, Esqs., No. 42 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of January 1855.
WILLIAM A. HALSEY, ELIZA P. GILLETT, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH SMALLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of W. AUGUSTUS SMALLEY, No. 37 Lafayette-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1855.
ROSANNA SMALLEY, Administratrix.

NOTICE.—The Collector of the town of Pelham will meet at the North American Hotel, Bowery, corner of Bayard-st., to receive taxes of non-resident owners of lots of Pelhamville and Prospect Hill, in said town, on the 15th day of February, in the City of New-York.
BENJAMIN F. HORTON, Collector.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until 4 o'clock P. M. of Feb. 26, for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and completion of a new school building on 31st-st., near Lexington-av., in the Nineteenth Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, and also for the carpenter work and materials. A bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. The said work to be completed, and the building ready for occupation, on or before the 15th day of September, 1855. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of the contract.

Such sealed proposals are to be endorsed "Proposals for the Nineteenth Ward School," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 289 Broadway, of whom specifications can be procured. They may also be obtained at the store of PINCKNEY & MOULTON, corner 3d-av. and 30th-st., and at the hall of the Board of Education, Grand and Elm-sts.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed by them for the public interest.

By order of the Board of School Officers.
ISAAC ADRIANCE, JAMES RUTHERFORD, S. D. MOULTON, } Building Committee.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Friday, February 16, at 5 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and furnishing of a new school building on the south side of 18th-st., between Broadway and University-place, in the XVth Ward.

Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, and for the carpenter's work and materials. A bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of the contract.

The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Jackson, Architect, corner of Broadway and Walker-st.; of whom, or of the Clerk of the Board of Education, printed copies of the specifications can be procured.

Proposals, which should be endorsed "Proposals for Fifteenth Ward School," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts.; and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals received.

By order of the Board of School Officers of the XVth Ward.
JAMES W. UNDERHILL, ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, EDWARD L. BEADLE, } Committee.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, [illegible] JONES, Notary Public, [illegible]

FINE AND EXTRA FINE HEATS—[illegible] by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS BANK.

CANAL APPRAISERS' REPORT.

Taking Care of Hacks and Cabs.

THE LEMMONS AGAIN.

Senator Dickinson and President Fillmore.

Letter from the Ex-President.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

Somebody Wonderfully Mistaken.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1855.

It was "general order" in the House, and you know, or ought to know, that I shall have nothing to reap there. It is always a barren, unproductive soil, for a gleaner that has to bring his gatherings to your bricks and mortar, and to-day is more than usually so.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD INQUIRY.

The Speaker announced the following Committee to inquire into the charges brought against the Harlem Railroad Company of extorting from way passengers: Messrs. WANZER, of Westchester; FITCH, of Franklin; LAMPORT, of Ontario; C. P. JOHNSON, of Tioga, and L. MERRIS, of St. Lawrence.

THE INDIAN TREATIES.

The Speaker announced the following Committee on the proposition to gather up, record and publish the documentary evidence of our success in cheating the Indians out of their property: Messrs. CLARK, STEVENS, WELLS, BRADLEY and G. TOMPKINS.

HOMOEOPATHY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

On motion of Mr. DAVIDSON, of Albany, the House granted the use of the Assembly Chamber to the Homoeopathic Medical Society, for the delivery of the annual address.

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

Mr. BLATCHFORD offered the following resolution, which under the rules, was laid on the table:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Attorney-General—if in his judgment the public interest requires it—institute proper action in the Supreme Court for the purpose of vacating and annulling the letters patent issued under the direction of the Commissioners of the Land Office to the Brooklyn Gas Light Company, for certain lands under water, bearing date of July, 1853.

THE PROTESTANT MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY

Wants its name changed so that it shall hereafter be known as the "Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood of New-York," and that it may be authorized "to aid distressed members of the Church generally, according to its ability." For this purpose Senator SPENCER introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Charitable and Religious Institutions.

REGULATING HACKS, &c.

Senator WHITNEY introduced a bill this morning in relation to hacks, coaches, cabs, passenger sleighs and passenger omnibuses, and other vehicles licensed by the authorities of any city within this State for the conveyance of passengers, and to prevent extortion upon the passengers and punish proprietors and drivers for demanding and receiving a greater rate and amount of fare than is allowed by the rates fixed by the city authorities granting such license. The following is the bill entire:

SECTION 1. Every owner of any coach, hack, cab, omnibus, sleigh or other vehicle used for the conveyance of passengers to or from any railroad depot or steamboat, or other place, shall be required to place within such vehicle, in such place as that it can readily be seen by passengers, the particular number of the vehicle, in figures at least one and one-half inches in length, and the name or names of the proprietor or proprietors, designating his or their respective places of residence, and also the name of the street or streets in which he or they respectively reside, and also the printed rates of fare fixed by the city authorities granting the license, shall be placed within such vehicle, in such position that it can be seen by the passengers; and, in addition, the number of the vehicle shall be placed on each side of the outside of the vehicle, in figures of such size as the officer to be appointed under the provisions of the third section of this act shall approve.

SEC. 2. Any proprietor or driver of any coach, hack, cab, omnibus or sleigh or other vehicle, who shall demand and receive from any passenger a greater amount or rate of fare than is allowed and fixed by the city authorities granting a license for such vehicles, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding $25, or to imprisonment in the jail of the County in which the offence has been committed for a term not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Mayor of every city within this State within thirty days after the passage of this act, to appoint a suitable person, with a reasonable annual salary, whose duty it shall be to see that the provisions of this act are fully complied with, and bring before the proper authorities any case of violation of this act, or complaint of a violation of the provisions of this act, by any proprietor or driver of any vehicle named herein. The person so appointed may be removed by the Mayor for neglect of duty or other good cause.

SEC. 4. The salary of the person appointed by the Mayor, by virtue of the provisions of the third section of this act shall be fixed by the Board of Supervisors of the County, and be paid by the County Treasurer, quarterly, on the warrant of the Mayor.

PETITION FROM COLORED CITIZENS.

Senator CROSBY presented a petition, signed by about fifty colored citizens, setting forth that Article 2, Section 1, of the Constitution of this State, burdens them with political inequalities, and deprives them of rights which are essential in the enjoyment of even-handed justice, and important to every Republican. They, as a class, have never been suspected of entertaining any designs against the peace of the country, or committing offences against the laws worthy of punishment, or for which they should be deprived of the right to an equal participation in the political or civil affairs of the State. Dutchmen others besides the petitioners—others with clearly acknowledged rights, and with better facilities for judging—have been equally puzzled, and have searched as long and as unsuccessfully for a reasonable solution of the causes that can justify the prohibition of which Messrs. MYERS, GARDNER, JOHNSON and their associate petitioners complain. But their questionings and their suggestions have been referred to the Committee of the Judiciary. May we expect that intelligent and inquiring reaction of the Senate to work out a satisfactory answer to the puzzle submitted.

THE KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS BANK.

The receivers of this institution make report to the Senate of the condition of its affairs:

Cash on hand	$3,128 79
Loans secured by mortgage of real estate	225,777 90
(These loans are believed generally to be good, and it is supposed there will be little or no loss thereon.)	
Loans to individuals with stocks as collaterals	60,773 56
For which the following securities are held, to-wit:	
2,000 shares Knickerbocker Bank Stock	$65,720
200 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.	12,300
740 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.	16,550
120 shares Mechanics' Bank, Williamsburg	6,000
100 shares Citizens' Bank	2,500
20 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co.	1,000
28 shares East River Bank	1,400
2 shares Peoples' Fire Insurance Co.	100
Total nominal value	$107,270

The most of the above-named collaterals are of doubtful value, and it is feared there will be a considerable loss on the stock loans. A majority of them are to individuals who are now insolvent.

Loan to an incorporated Company secured by assignment of bonds and mortgages	$7,000
(This loan is regarded as good for the full amount.)	
Moneys drawn from the Savings Institution for which no security was taken	39,720 74
(Steps have been taken to secure this, say the full amount will probably be recovered.)	
Moneys loaned on note and memorandum checks on Knickerbocker Bank, without collateral security	$1,848 00
Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, as per their books	$114,261 90
(About $40,000 of this item is disputed by the Bank, and will probably be litigated.)	
This makes the total nominal assets	$458,840 89
Upon which the Company estimate the probable loss, exclusive of any that may arise on the item of deposits in the Knickerbocker Bank, at less than	50,000 00
Supposed available assets	$408,840 89
The liabilities of said Savings Institution are as follows:	
Due 3,184 depositors for principal	$56,800 32
Due for rent, salaries, etc.	750 00
Total liabilities	$457,740 25
Making the estimated deficiency, provided the entire amount claimed to be due from the Knickerbocker Bank should be realized	$48,891 14

In the above statement, the amount of interest due depositors [illegible] not been included, and it is [illegible] secured on bond and mortgage, and [illegible] will be sufficient to meet it.

A bill [illegible] this report, was [illegible] to [illegible] Bank [illegible].

Pendency of the [illegible] something that should stand by them in these long cold nights. Do you not wonder that the poor stand so patiently such iniquities? I confess to a surprise at their forbearance.

CANAL DAMAGES.

In accordance with the statute, the Canal Appraisers submitted their annual report. They show that one hundred and thirty-five claims were presented during the past year, the aggregate amount of which is $318,710 48, as follows:

Erie Canal	$4,980 46
Erie Canal Enlargement	101,099 58
Genesee Valley Canal	372 00
Champlain Canal	11,124 64
Oswego Canal	157,068 00
Black River Canal	30,928 55
Chemung Canal	2,000 00
Cayuga and Seneca Canal	7,218 00
Oneida River Improvement	3,917 00

There have been one hundred and five awards made amounting to $82,745 84, upon which was claimed the sum of $290,308 48. Eighteen claims amounting to $12,760, have been dismissed as not being within the jurisdiction of the Appraisers.

THE LEMMONS AGAIN—SOMEBODY SQUEEZED.

The special order to-day at 12 o'clock, was the resolution to employ counsel to assist the Attorney-General in defending the suit brought by the State of Virginia to test the right of New-York to set at liberty certain slaves brought to the city of New-York by LEMMON. The floor was given to Mr. DICKINSON, who resumed and concluded the remarks in reply to the harangue of Mr. BROOKS. He was repeatedly interrupted by the Know-Nothing and Democratic (Barnburner) members of the circle. It was a rambling recounting of all the political events of the past ten or fifteen years.

When Mr. DICKINSON had concluded Mr. BROOKS replied. On a previous occasion he had charged that the friends of Mr. SEWARD had called and conducted the meeting held in the city of Albany, in August, 1848, to consider the action of Gen. TAYLOR in accepting the nomination made in South Carolina.

In reply Mr. DICKINSON asserted that the meeting alluded to was counseled and advised by Mr. FILLMORE himself, and that the proceedings were conducted under the promptings of the three candidates for Vice-President.

To-day Mr. BROOKS in reply to the assertions made by Mr. DICKINSON, the Senator from New-York, read the following letter from Mr. FILLMORE:

BUFFALO, N.Y., Saturday, Feb. 10, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR—I have yours of the 6th inst., in which you inquire "whether I was privy to and advised any resolutions drawn by Mr. WEED or others, to be acted upon at the Albany meeting in August, 1848, (20th,) to defeat General TAYLOR;" to which I beg leave to reply, that I neither drew, nor advised the drawing, of any such resolutions; that on entering Mr. WEED's printing office just at dusk, I found him engaged in drawing such resolutions for the meeting which had then been called. He read them to me, which was the first knowledge I had of them, and I protested against them and the meeting, and on my remonstrance, as I understood, Mr. WEED consented not to present them, but to have the meeting postponed. These are the facts, but in my retirement I would choose to avoid all notoriety, and especially such as arises from political controversy; nevertheless, if it be essential to the truth of history that you should make known the contents of this letter, you are at liberty to do so. I am truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, Senate Chamber, Albany.

Here is a question of veracity between the Senator from the Twenty-sixth and the late President. Doubtless the Senator will take occasion to make his defence—to justify his former assertions. For, of a certainty there must be ample material for something further upon this subject.

In connection with the nomination of Mr. KETCHUM, made and withdrawn by Gov. SEWARD, the Senator from New-York read two letters from Mr. TALLMADGE, one directed to himself, and the other to a New-York paper, I copy the latter, as it is the most full of the two:

FEBRUARY 10, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I perceive by the report of proceedings in the Senate of New-York, in your paper of last evening, Mr. DICKINSON is reported to have said that Governor SEWARD withdrew the nomination of HIRAM KETCHUM from the Senate, for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, to which he had been nominated, from representations made to him, by Governor ROOT, Mr. DICKINSON and myself.

My friend, Mr. DICKINSON, must be in error in regard to myself, as the nomination was made to the Senate in *April*, 1841, and my term of office as Senator expired on the *1st of January*, 1841.

At the time of presenting the nomination of Mr. KETCHUM, I was not a member of the Senate, and could not, therefore, have advised the withdrawal of his name.

I may be permitted to add that an acquaintance with Mr. KETCHUM, in both his private and professional character, for more than 20 years, has inspired in me the greatest regard for his private worth, and the highest respect for his elevated professional position.

Respectfully yours,

F. A. TALLMADGE.

In this same connection Mr. BROOKS also read the following letter, which had been addressed to him by the writer:

No. 31 WALL-STREET, Feb. 12, 1855.

DEAR SIR: You have seen fit to introduce in the debate in the Senate the school question and my nomination to the office of Circuit Judge in May, 1841, and the withdrawal of that nomination by Gov. SEWARD. Since these topics have been brought before the Senate, I am desirous that the facts should truly appear. Senator DICKINSON says my nomination was before the Senate for weeks. It was sent to the Senate May 11, 1841—certainly not before that date, and the Senate adjourned May 26. He says also that Gen. ROOT, Mr. TALLMADGE and himself made a representation to the Governor that my nomination would not be confirmed, and that he withdrew it. It appears that Mr. TALLMADGE was not at that time a member of the Senate, and denies the transaction so far as he was concerned. The other witness, Gen. ROOT, is dead. I never heard of the facts stated by Mr. DICKINSON, before he made the statement. The facts relating to the whole subject are briefly these: In the year 1824, the Legislature gave to the Corporation of the City of New-York, power to distribute the portion of the School Fund assigned to and raised for that City, among such institutions and schools, as it should by ordinance designate. Under this law the Common Council excluded from a participation in this fund, all religious denominations, including, of course, the Roman Catholic schools. In 1840, the Roman Catholic schools petitioned the Corporation for a participation in this fund. In October of that year they were heard before a full Council, through Bishop HUGHES, at great length. Others were heard. I appeared on that occasion. The Corporation investigated the subject, with care and patience, and many of its members visited the schools, and then rejected the petition, with, I think, entire unanimity. The Roman Catholics then applied to the Legislature; their petitions were referred to the Secretary of State, Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER. In 1841, he made an elaborate report, suggesting a plan which allowed the formation of voluntary associations for the establishment of schools. These associations when formed would have been corporations quite as close as the Public School Society. They would, moreover, have allowed Roman Catholics to form associations among themselves, establish schools for their own children, appointing their own clergy as teachers, and those clergy would have drawn their salary from the School Fund. It is believed the plan was submitted to, and had the entire approval of Bishop HUGHES.

After this report was drawn, Gov. SEWARD came to the City of New-York and requested an interview with the Trustees of the Public School Society. The interview was held, the plan was urged by the Governor, the Trustees were not convinced, and they opposed it. On the 20th April, 1841, the Trustees sent to the Legislature a remonstrance against this report, and prayed to be heard. This remonstrance was referred by the Senate to the Committee on Literature, composed of Gen. ROOT, Mr. VERPLANCK and Mr. HUNTER. This Committee held a meeting to hear parties in the Capitol on the 5th of May, 1841. This meeting was attended by a number of Roman Catholics from the City of New-York, representing the schools of this denomination. They were heard through two gentlemen of the bar—WRIGHT HAWKES, Esq., and the late Mr. MCKEON. I was heard on behalf of the Public School Society at some length. On the 11th of the same month, Tuesday following, the Committee reported a bill. On the same day, I understand my nomination was sent to the Senate. On the 22d of May, on motion of Mr. VERPLANCK, the bill was considered in Committee. On the 25th of May, the Senate proceeded to a further consideration of the report, and Senator NICHOLAS moved that the further consideration be postponed to the first Tuesday of January next, ensuing. On this motion the Yeas and Nays were taken, there were eleven in the affirmative and two in the negative. The bill was, therefore, lost. On the published list of the Yeas and Nays, neither the name of Senator ROOT nor Senator HUNTER appears.

After this vote, as I was informed, the Governor withdrew my nomination. On the 26th—the next day—the House adjourned.

Now, from that day to this, I have been of opinion that Governor SEWARD—who was very anxious for the passage of this bill, and expressed to me on the 5th May his full belief that it would pass—withdrew my nomination because his favorite measure failed, and to show his entire sincerity to the friends of that measure, Bishop HUGHES, and the Roman Catholics of the City of New-York.

I was, therefore, sacrificed upon the soil of my native State, not thirty miles from my birth-place, to please those of another religion and not born in my country. I know I shall be pardoned for saying that I did not contemplate this transaction with complacency in this view of it, but Senator DICKINSON puts a new face on the whole affair. According to his statement, my withdrawal was from kindness and delicacy to me. What a pity that such kindness should have lain concealed from the public for fourteen years.

Yours, very respectfully and truly,

HIRAM KETCHUM.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS.

Nothing further was done after Mr. BROOKS had concluded. I think the Senate will admit that the day's debate has been a fruitful one. If the political [illegible] [illegible] of some prominent and ambitious [illegible] [illegible] raised by the proceedings of the last five hours, my memory serves me poorly. Nous verrons. S. R. S.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CHESS.

Three Match Games of the New-York Chess Club.

The lovers of Chess will find excellent points in the following games, played at the New-York Club in the match between Messrs. LOYD and PERRIN.

FIFTH GAME—EVANS GAMBIT.

Black, (Perrin.)	White, (Loyd.)
1. p to K 4.	p to K 4.
2. K kt. to b 3.	Q kt. to b 3.
3. b to Q b 4.	b to Q b 4
4. p to Q kt. 4.	b takes p.
5. p to Q b 3.	b to Q r 4.
6. p to Q 4.	p takes p.
7. Castles.	b to Q kt. 3.
8. p to K 5.	p to Q 4.
9. p tks. p en passant.	Q b p takes Q p.
10. r to K (ch.)	K kt. to K 2.
11. kt. to K kt. 5.	p to Q 4.
12. Q to K r 5.	p to K kt. 3.
13. Q to K r 6.	p to K 3.
14. Q to K kt. 7.	K r to K kt.
15. Q takes K r p.	p takes b.
16. kt. to K 4.	K to Q 2.
17. K kt. to K kt 6 (ch.)	K to Q b sq.
18. kt. takes R.	Q takes kt.
19. Q takes Q.	kt. takes Q.
20. kt. to Q 2.	p takes p.
21. kt. takes p.	b takes kt.
22. p to K 6 (ch.)	b to Q sq.
23. r takes kt.	p to Q kt. 4.
24. b to K kt. 5.	K to Q kt. 2.
25. b takes b.	r takes b.
26. r takes r.	kt. takes r.
27. p to Q b sq.	p to Q kt. 5.
28. p to Q r 3.	p to Q r 4.
29. p to K b 3.	kt. to Q b 3.
30. K to K b 2.	kt. to Q 5.

After a few moves Mr. PERRIN resigned.

SIXTH GAME.

White, (Loyd.)	Black, (Perrin.)
1. p to Q 4.	p to Q 4.
2. p to Q b 4.	p to K 3.
3. K kt. to b 3.	Q kt. to b 3.
4. p to K 3.	K b to K 2.
5. K b to Q 3.	K kt. to b 3.
6. Castles.	Castles.
7. p to Q r 3.	p Q kt. 3.
8. p to Q kt. 4.	p Q r 3.
9. Q kt. to b 3.	Q b to Q kt. 2.
10. Q to Q b 2.	p to K r 3.
11. Q b to kt. 2.	Q p takes p.
12. K b takes p.	b to Q 3.
13. Q r to Q sq.	Q to K 2.
14. p to K 4.	p to K 4.
15. Q kt. to Q 5.	K kt. takes kt.
16. K b takes kt.	kt. takes Q p.
17. kt. takes kt.	Q b takes K b.
18. kt. to K b 5.	Q to K 3.
19. Q r takes Q b.	Q r to Q sq.
20. kt. takes b.	p takes kt.
21. Q to Q b 6.	p to K b 4.
22. r takes K p.	Q to Q kt. 6.
23. Q to Q 5 (ch.)	Q takes Q.
24. r takes Q.	K b p takes p.
25. K r to Q sq.	p to K 6.
26. p takes p.	Q r to K sq.
27. b to Q 4.	p to Q r 4.
28. r takes Q p.	p takes p.
29. p takes p.	p to Q kt. 4.
30. Q r to Q kt. 5.	And after a few moves

Mr. PERRIN abandoned the game.

SEVENTH GAME—SCOTCH GAMBIT.

Black, (Perrin.)	White, (Loyd.)
1. p to K 4.	p to K 4.
2. K kt. to b 3.	Q kt. to b 3.
3. p to Q 4.	kt. takes p.
4. K kt. takes p.	Q kt. to K 3.
5. b to Q b 4.	Q to K b 3.
6. kt. to K b 3.	K kt. to K 2.
7. kt. to Q b 3.	K kt. to Q b 3
8. Castles.	b to Q b 4
9. Q kt. to Q 5.	Q K kt. 3.
10. p to Q b 3.	Castles.
11. r to K sq.	Q to K r 4.
12. p to K 5.	K kt. to Q r 4.
13. b to K 2.	b to Q kt. 3.
14. K kt. to K kt. 5.	Q to K r 3.
15. p to K kt. 3.	b takes b p (ch.)
16. K to K kt. 2.	b takes r.
17. p takes Q.	b takes p.
18. kt. takes kt.	K b p takes kt.
19. kt. takes Q b p.	p to Q kt. 4.
20. b to K b 3.	r takes b.
21. Q takes r.	b to Q kt. 2.
22. Q takes r.	kt. takes Q.
23. kt. takes r.	

After several moves Mr. PERRIN announced mate in six moves.

A Hard Case.

The following letters explain themselves:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Allow me to correct a statement which appeared in your paper yesterday, charging me with having been arrested for a violent and unprovoked assault upon Justice BRENNAN whilst in discharge of his duties at a fire in Fulton-street on Friday night last. The facts of the case are as follows:

On the night above mentioned, I was walking up Fulton-street in company with two friends, and, when between Pearl and Cliff-streets, a gentleman, (as I judged by his dress,) coming down the street in haste, pushed violently against me, and turned round immediately, and, in an excited manner, charged me with rushing against him purposely. This I denied, and intimated that he was the aggressor, when he used some threatening language, and at the same time seized me by the throat. Upon my resisting this outrage, he exclaimed that he was a magistrate, but of course I still struggled to release myself from what I supposed to be the grasp of a ruffian. He then called for a policeman, and, to complete the outrage, caused me to be locked up for the night in the Second Ward Station-house, whence I was taken next morning to the Tombs, and, without seeing my prosecutor, was committed until bail was procured.

Believing myself to have been unjustly treated, and as a misrepresentation of the case appeared in your columns, I request the favor of an insertion of the above, which will be substantiated by respectable witnesses when the case is tried. I am, Sir, yours most respectfully,

EDWARD THOMAS GOODLIFFE.

From Another Source.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: A stranger cannot be in your city without hearing every day that this is a free country—Americans boast of it—discontented Englishmen repeat it, and all the world, but those in the secret, believe it. Pray consider the following case and judge:

An Englishman returning from a fire is run against by a man proceeding in great haste to it; without a moment's hesitation the man collars the Englishman, and demands how he dare run up against a Police Magistrate? The Englishman, naturally indignant, strikes the man, who locks him (the Englishman) up for the night. In the morning he is taken before another magistrate, who immediately commits him to the Tombs in heavy bail, though *there is no prosecutor present to prosecute*. (Imagine the outcry there would be in England at such a gross injustice.) At the Tombs he is confined in a cell alone for the greater part of that day, and though he made repeated applications to the keeper for a messenger in order to communicate with his friends, that they might bail him, yet he is informed there is no possibility of his doing so without a fee of $1, and even that would not be sufficient to guarantee the delivery of any message; but the keeper introduces him to a lawyer, who first exacts a fee of $10 from him on the plea of obtaining his discharge immediately, which the lawyer afterwards informs him he cannot do, but will inform his friends for him, which he does. Of course they bail him immediately, much astonished that such things as these can take place in free America.

I can substantiate the truth of the whole of this letter.

A. C. B.

Mr. GOODLIFFE is a respectable young Englishman, a book-keeper in an importing house. He has requested us to publish his statement, and we do it very cheerfully. His case, however, is simply a repetition of scenes in which Police Magistrates and members of the City Police have at times figured. The practices of parties who frequent the City Prison—hinted at by the writer of one of the communications above—are also open to condemnation. It is a notorious fact that prisoners when arrested on vague charges, are scarcely treated in that quarter with the consideration due to the ends of justice.

A Model Artist Establishment Broken up.

Yesterday morning a pretty-looking mulatto girl, named JOSEPHINE WILSON, and three white girls, were brought before Judge BRENNAN by Captain TURNBULL of the Eighth Ward Police, and officer MOORE, charged with keeping a Model Artist establishment in Mercer-street. This place has long been the resort of vile characters of both sexes, and the Magistrate being determined to put a stop to the nuisance, he sent three of the defendants to the "Island" as vagrants and held the principal offender for trial.

☞ The Junior Exhibition at the Free Academy takes place on Friday, 16th. The examinations are progressing.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Ascertained remedy for liver and stomach complaints. The daughter of Mrs. FARLOW, of Henry-street, New-York, was for three years in a deplorable state of ill health, suffering from her liver and stomach. Seven weeks ago she commenced the use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, and is perfectly cured. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

Staten Island Ferry—Other Side.

From the Evening Post.

MR. EDITOR: From the character of your remarks, introductory of an article upon the Staten Island Ferry, it appears that you do not properly appreciate either the facts or the objects of at least some whose complaints are loudest on this subject. The comparison between the heavy freight—not passenger—boats of the Erie Railroad of a large class for the navigation of the Hudson, and the Staten Island ferry-boats, is scarcely just; while the recent severe weather and northeast winds, driving the ice from the rivers to the shores of Staten Island, encumbering its harbors and obstructing its landings in an unusual manner, should certainly qualify the censure implied by that comparison.

Every attempt to establish an opposition on that ferry has failed for want of support. Competition to which you refer was not long since quite active there. With a fast and safe boat, and two of the best landings at the Island and in the City, it resulted in a loss to a few individuals, after an effort of two years, of over $40,000, by the failure of the inhabitants of the Island and the public to sustain that competition—many being opposed to a reduction of the fare from twelve and a half to six cents a passenger, and those so opposed were principally residents of Clifton.

At this price, for the distance, it is the cheapest ferry in the State, and the freights are cheaper, it is believed, in proportion, than those of any other ferry in these waters—a team with eight barrels of flour being carried for thirty cents. In fact, these low rates are in reality the cause of the absence of that competition of which you complain. And it should not be overlooked, that it was with the view of sustaining a low rate that the present proprietors became the purchasers of the ferry, having been the sufferers in the attempt to sustain an opposition, and having more important interests on the Island than their property in boats and ferry leases.

The experiment of extending the ferry to Clifton was made last Summer, and the receipts there were largely deficient in meeting the additional expense.

Some owners of property on the more remote shores of Clifton would doubtless like a ferry on their water-fronts, while it has also been stated that certain well-known contractors of the city would like to get possession of the ferry on easy terms. And to such influences, possibly, much of the sudden and recent clamor on this subject may be traced.

The last Annual Report of the Company, to which I have had access, and to which I would, for facts, among other sources of information, humbly refer your correspondent, states that all the boats—six in number—Mr. VANDERBILT run but four—have been put in a most efficient state, and in thorough repair, at a great outlay of capital.

STATEN ISLAND, Feb. 12, 1855.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 13, at South Dutch Church, by Rev. John Macauley, Mr. JOHN D. MAIRS, (of the firm of David Dows & Co.) to Miss MARY E. ST. JOHN, all of this City.

At Southport, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 13, by Rev. Mr. Purdy, CHARLES E. DAVIS, of the firm of Babbidge & Davis, New-York City, to Miss Hannah B., daughter of Lewis Jennings, Esq., of the former place.

In Valparaiso, Chile, South America, on Friday, Dec. 29, 1854, by Rev. David Trumbull, ARTHUR W. MARSHALL, of Hampstead, N. H., and CAROLINE W. TRUMBULL, daughter of John M. Trumbull, of Colchester, Conn.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 12, of consumption, in her 48th year, PRUDENCE, wife of James Cochrane.

Her remains will be removed to Tarrytown, for interment, this morning, from her late residence, No. 8 10th-st.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 13, NICHOLAS FISH NEILSON, eldest son of the late John Neilson, Jr., in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, NATHANIEL BARKER, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 25 Eldridge-st., on Thursday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, MARY, daughter of Rev. John A. and Eliza McKean, aged 24 years.

Services will be held at their residence, No. 74 Barrow-st., this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

At sea, on Monday, Jan. 22, Capt. JOHN MCWILLIAMS, of the ship Constantine, on her passage from Liverpool, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

At Yorkville, on Monday morning, Feb. 12, HANNAH MATILDA, eldest daughter of Wm. H. and the late Emily Hanlan, aged 13 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 86th-st., near 4th-av., at 9½ o'clock, this morning, and at the Reformed Dutch Church, Yonkers, Westchester Co., at 1 o'clock P. M.

At St. Thomas, W. I., Rev. THEO. F. WYCKOFF, late of West Troy, N. Y., and son of Dr. Wyckoff, of Albany.

In Ulster Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 1, at the residence of his grandmother, JOHN A. DECKER, civil engineer, aged 21 years and 11 days.

In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 12, MARY E., wife of Henry C. Bowden, and daughter of the late Lewis Doyle, in the 31st year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 14th, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her husband, No. 131 East 26th-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 13.

$500	New-York 6s, '73	99½	100	Cumberland Coal Co.	30
500	New-York 5s, '58	100	100	do. ...s30	29¾
1,000	New-York 5s, '75		200	do. ...b30	30
3,000	Louisiana 6s	87	200	do.	29¾
11,000	Indiana State 5s	81	100	do. ...b30	30
1,000	Virginia 6s	95	100	do. ...s10	29¾
10,000	do. ...b10	95¼	100	do.	29¾
1,000	do. ...b10	95¼	100	do. ...btw	30
1,000	N. Carolina 6s ...s3	99	100	do. ...b30	30
500	California 7s, '70	90	300	Gold Hill Mine	
6,000	Harlem 1st M. Bds.	90½	100	McCulloch Gold	
1,000	do.	90	50	N. Y. Central R. ...b60	94
2,000	Do. Extension Bds.	71	60	do.	94
2,000	Erie Bonds of '75	85	212	do.	94¼
14,000	do. ...b3	85	250	do. ...s30	94
5,000	Pan. Rds 2d issue ...s3	107	200	do.	94
4,000	do. ...b3	100	672	Erie Railroad	47
5,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	74½	200	do. ...b60	47
17,000	do.	74½	200	do. ...s30	47
5,000	do.	74½	10	do.	47
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R R Bds	87½	100	do. ...btwk	47
5,000	Ill. C.RR. Fre'd b ...s3	88	50	do. ...b10	47
5,000	do.	89	50	do.	47
2,500	New-York Cent 7s	98	100	do. ...b60	47
3,000	do.	98	20	Harlem Railroad	20
2,000	do. ...s60	98	200	do.	20
3,000	do.	98	250	do.	20
1,500	do.	98	100	do. ...s3	20
30	Merchants' Ex. Bank	100	50	Harlem Preferred	38
5	Bank State of N. Y.	102	600	Reading Railroad ...b3	76
11	Bank of Commerce	105	100	Hudson River R.R. ...b3	30
56	Manhattan Bank	117	20	do.	30
50	Canton Co.	22	5	Macon Railroad	100
400	do.	22	170	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	71
200	do. ...b60	22	10	do.	70
100	Nic. Transit Co. ...s3	17	75	Chic. & Rock Isl. R. R.	87
100	do. ...b10	17	50	do.	87
50	do. ...b60	17	10	Penn. Coal Co. ...opg	100
50	Panama Railroad	100	25	do. ...opg	100

BETWEEN BOARDS.

Sold by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, at Merchants' Exchange:

$3,000 New Albany and Salem Railroad Convertible Bonds, 1872	60
$5,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage	56
$1,000 Mortgage Bonds of Hudson River Railroad Company, 1875	72
$1,000 Northern Indiana 7 ₩ cent. Goshen Branch	82
$200 New-York Central 7 ₩ cent. Bonds	96
20 shares Lorillard Insurance Company ex dividend	103
25 shares Stonington Railroad Stock	33

To-morrow, Wednesday, Messrs. A. H. MULLER & Co. will hold an Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,300	City 6s, '76	98	100	Canton Company	22
2,500	Virginia 6s	95	100	do. ...b60	22
5,000	Pan. Bds. 2d Is. ...b60	100	50	Harlem Railroad ...b60	21
2,000	do. ...s3	100	100	do.	20
2,000	Erie 2d M. Bonds	101	50	N. Y. Central R. R. ...s10	94
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75	85	200	Erie Railroad ...s10	47
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	98	50	do.	47
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	74½	5	do.	47
10,000	do. ...s30	74	200	do. ...b60	47
11,000	do.	74	100	do. ...b10	46
4,000	Ill. Cen. R.R.F. B.	90	50	Huds. Riv. R. R. ...b30	30
50	Penn. Coal Co. ...opg	100	200	do.	30
50	Cumberl'd Coal Co. ...b30	30	50	do.	30
100	do. ...b15	30	115	Panama Railroad	100
250	McCulloch Gold ...b30		10	do.	100
250	do.		25	do. ...b60	100
50	Mich. Cen. R. R. ...b60	81	5	Mich. South. R. R.	90

TUESDAY, Feb. 13—P. M.

The amount of business at the Stock Board this week begins to show a marked decline from the activity of last week; although there is still a liberal demand, at pretty full prices, manifested for State and Railway Bonds. The speculative Road and Coal shares are concentrating in the Street, from the great ease of demand loans and the eagerness with which they have been bought up by the Bull operators. Rates, in consequence, are about on a stand, to-day, with less movement in Erie, Reading, Cumberland, Harlem, and Hudson. There was a fair inquiry for New-York Central, which went up to 94¼, or within a fraction of the top price of last week. The feature of the day was a rise of [illegible] ₩ cent. in Panama Railroad securities, which touched 110 between Boards, and closed with sales at 109½@109. The Company besides putting their work through from the Atlantic to the Pacific, under all the embarrassments of a strange country and its unhealthy climate, and the physical difficulties of the location, for a sum less than six million dollars, have recently obtained through one of their Directors, now in London, $250,000 on a five years mortgage 7 ₩ cent. inconvertible loan, with the prospect of further sums to the aggregate of $750,000 or $1,000,000, which will enable them to clear their current liabilities for equipment, &c., without the creation of additional Stock at present. The Bay of Panama, immediately adjoining the old city of the same name, is not of sufficient depth of water to transfer freight and passengers directly from rail to steamer, and this difficulty, we understand, is to be remedied by an expenditure for long piers to be built out to deep water,—the main object, we believe, of the application to the New-York Legislature for a contingent increase of Capital Stock. When this work is actually commenced, under the proper surveys and estimates, the Board of Directors will be expected of course to report the condition of the concern, its precise cost to the present time, the amount they expect to add, and such other particulars as will remove all suspicion of close corporation management. The enterprise is undoubtedly a great and successful one, and confidence in its world-wide importance and immense prospective profit, under careful management, has evidently taken a new start, after a fall in the Stock the last year or eighteen months, from 145 to 65 ₩ cent. To make this improvement permanent, and to advance it beyond any price hitherto known, it will only be necessary to satisfy the public that the work and its capacity and real cost are fairly dealt by; that the present Stock is not to be unnecessarily diluted by subsequent speculative issues, and that the means for additional improvement are obtained on the best possible terms, and these terms, if they relate to the creation of new Stock, made known in advance to every Stockholder, or if by loan, that all the particulars be reported to the Stockholders.

The Foreign Exchange market closed for the Boston steamer with some firmness. The rates paid on London were 109⅜@109½; one or two of the leading Bankers declining to draw at the outside figure, partly from an indisposition to ship Gold under 109¾, but mainly because of the difficulty of using Money, on satisfactory securities, at 7 ₩ cent. The rates offered by good borrowers on demand are very little better than present current interest in England. The Southern mails are two days behind, which lessened the supply of Cotton bills. The Bank Statement which appeared this morning is considered less favorable in its general features than the previous two exhibits. The large increase of Loans—which, by the omission of a figure, our printer made us call $687,000, instead of $1,687,000—on a decrease of Specie, looks like going ahead something too fast. Nevertheless, several of the large Banks were free lenders on demand to-day, and rather anxious to add to their line of short paper.

The complete returns of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad have been received, and show a large increase on the earnings of the previous year, namely:

	1854.	1853.
January	$86,325 22	$50,200 23
February	93,797 03	56,390 02
March	149,348 94	87,144 18
April	189,833 65	111,604 00
May	227,430 08	148,325 10
June	214,248 68	149,940 10
July	144,492 02	115,382 26
August	167,855 01	155,390 40
September	232,059 01	197,580 00
October	296,856 00	223,575 96
November	281,459 54	166,625 75
December	166,645 60	110,376 22
Total	$2,153,370 18	$1,573,191 20
Increase in 1854, on passengers		$464,466 23
Increase in 1854, on freights, &c.		115,692 15
Total increase		$580,068 88

Hon. JAMES COOPER has resigned the Presidency of the Sunbury and Erie Road, and, at the annual meeting of the Stockholders in Philadelphia yesterday, the following Board of Directors was elected. It is understood that ex-Governor BIGLER will be the new President: William Bigler, Charles S. Boker, Robt. Ewing, John W. Stokes, Robt. L. Martin, Franklin Platt, Charles Sinnickson, Henry Duhring, Israel Morris, D. K. Jackman, Daniel Deal, James Armstrong, William C. Ludwig.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company advertise a half yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent. on the Capital Stock, and a yearly interest of 6 ₩ cent. on the Scrip of the Company.

The following is to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office: Received, $123,400; paid, $30,630 70; balance, $4,374,349 94; paid for Assay Office, $306,243 19.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD OFFICE,
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1855.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hudson River Railroad Company, held this day, the resignation of E. D. MORGAN as President was accepted, and Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN was unanimously chosen his successor.

The following is Mr. MORGAN's letter of resignation and the resolution of the Board of Directors accepting the same:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 5, 1855.

To the Directors of the Hudson River Railroad Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Expecting to be absent from the City the present, more than during the past year, and when not absent, having avocations and demands upon my time which it is improper to disregard, and believing that the Presidency can be filled from the Direction advantageously to the Stockholders, I respectfully request the Directors to accept of my resignation as President.

It is known to those Directors who were members of the late Board, that I resigned upwards of a year since, which letter of resignation is on file, dated Dec. 6, 1853, (having never been considered except informally,) from which it will be seen that I did not accept the office from choice or as a permanency. I saw reasons for remaining a short period, arising from our organization, from the general embarrassment of financial affairs and otherwise, which do not exist at the present time.

The organization of the Company is now satisfactory. We have succeeded in obtaining the services of two gentlemen, one as Director and Vice-President, and the other as general Superintendent, of long experience in Railroad management, of acknowledged ability, and in whom every member of the Board has full confidence.

The regularity and system of both the passenger and freight trains, I do not believe equaled by any Road of its length.

The financial crisis is past. The floating debt of the Company has been reduced to a comparatively small sum.

The earnings of the Road are steadily increasing. The expenses, I am confident, will be reasonably diminished by our present officers. When this is accomplished the stockholders may look for returns from their investments.

The advantages of the Road to the citizens of New-York, to the inhabitants along its line, and to the North and West are incalculable, and it will not be a distant day when the man who had the confidence to undertake and the energy and ability to construct the Hudson River Railroad, will be awarded the gratitude of the whole community.

With assurances of my cordial respect,

I remain your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN.

Resolved, That the resignation of Mr. MORGAN, submitted at the last meeting of the Board, be accepted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and they are hereby tendered to Mr. MORGAN for having consented to take the office of President when it was deemed essential to the interests of the Company that he should do so, and for his faithful continuance in it against his inclination, and at much personal inconvenience, so long as he believed those interests required him to remain in the discharge of its duties; for his many valuable and useful services, and especially for his financial skill, in providing the means necessary for the successful prosecution of the enterprise; means frequently vast in amount, and sometimes raised under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty.

THOMAS M. NORTH, Secretary.

Mint Operations for 1854—Report of the Directors.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Feb. 13.

PHILADELPHIA.

Gold deposits	$25,[illegible]
Gold coinage struck	25,[illegible]
Fine gold bars	17,[illegible]
Silver deposits, including purchases	4,450,741 14
Silver coinage executed	5,373,270 [illegible]
Copper coinage	[illegible]
Total deposits in gold and silver	$40,[illegible]
Coinage, including fine gold bars	45,[illegible]

This coinage is comprised in 22,919,[illegible] pieces.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Gold deposits	$2,[illegible] 42
Silver deposits	1,211,[illegible]
Gold coinage	1,274,500 00
Silver coinage	3,246,000 00
Total deposits of gold and silver	$3,[illegible]
Total coinage of gold and silver	4,520,500 00

This coinage is comprised in 10,222,750 pieces. The coinage exceeds deposits, owing to the amount of bullion remaining over from deposits of the previous year.

DAHLONEGA.

Gold deposits (including silver coin, $1,706 61)	$261,[illegible]
Total coinage	256,[illegible]
Comprised in 53,[illegible] pieces.	

CHARLOTTE.

Gold deposits	$2[illegible]
Gold coinage	214,[illegible]
Comprised in 46,[illegible] pieces.	

SAN FRANCISCO.

Deposits since 3d April last	10,[illegible]
Coinage since 3d April last	$4,084,207 00
Manufacture of fine bars, valued at	5,[illegible]
Unparted bars, prepared, assayed and stamped	5,641,504 05
Total	$9,731,574 21

NEW-YORK (SINCE 10TH OCTOBER LAST.)

Deposits to January 1, 1855	$9,[illegible]
(of which $76,307 is in silver.)	
Fine bars, prepared, assayed and stamped	2,[illegible]
Transmitted from Philadelphia, and paid out in New-York	1,000,000 00
Deposited for coinage, and transmitted to Philadelphia	6,[illegible]
Entire deposits for 1854—Gold	49,[illegible]
Entire deposits for 1854—Silver	5,[illegible]
Total coinage	[illegible]
Number of pieces	[illegible]
Amount of domestic gold	$49,[illegible]
Of which amount from California was	45,[illegible]
Amount from Australia	[illegible]
Amount of silver coin struck and put into circulation in 1853 and 1854	17,[illegible] 00

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board*—$1,000 Pittsburg 6s, (Steubenville,) 80; $1,000 Pittsburg 6s, (Connelsville,) 80; $2,000 Allegheny County 6s, 75½; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, (A. V.) 75; $3,000 City 6s, 91; $1,000 Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 86½; $3,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 74½; $3,000 do. 75; $5,565 Pennsylvania 5s, 83½; $3,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '70, 92½; $1,100 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 86½; 300 Union Canal, 10½; 200 Long Island Railroad 16½; 100 Morris Canal, 15¾; 25 do. 15½; 11 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 50 Vickesburg Railroad, 10; 331 Reading Railroad, 38½; 1,300 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; 20 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 63¼; 72 do. 64; 6 Bank of North America, 149½; 28 Commercial Bank, 54½; 12 Planters' Bank of Tennessee, 99; 9 Bank of Pennsylvania, 114.

Between Boards—$3,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '70, 92½; 500 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30½; 26 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44⅜.

Second Board—$1,000 Pennsylvania Coupon 5s, 84½; $286 Schuylkill Navigation, (Boat Loan,) 79½; $2,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 65; $500 do. 64; $2,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 75; 50 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 79; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 82; 200 New-Creek Coal Co., 2¼; 350 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; 400 Union Canal, 10½; 50 do. 10½; 25 do. 10½; 110 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 10 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 48½; 36 do. 44; 200 Morris Canal, 15½; 100 Reading Railroad, 38½; 100 Long Island Railroad, 16½; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30½.

After Board—$7,000 City 6s, 91; $127 30 Schuylkill Navigation (Boat Loan,) 79½; 200 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30½; 1100 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; 25 Vicksburg Railroad, 10½; 50 Union Canal, 10½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 115@117½; City 6s, 91@91½; Pennsylvania 5s, 83@84½; Reading Railroad, 38@38½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 82; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 86@87; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44⅜@44½; Morris Canal, 15@15½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 75@75½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 20@20½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30½@31; Long Island Railroad, 16@16½; Vicksburg Railroad, 10@10½; Girard Bank, 12@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 1½@2; Union Canal, 10@10½.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah—His Honor Mayor Anderson, Savannah; His Honor ex-Mayor Ward, Savannah; G. W. Mercer, E. F. Wood, W. Bolton, Mrs. Jordan, J. M. Ward, J. E. Burnett, R. Morgan, J. Wilson, T. T. White, J. W. Pirsson, Mrs. M. C. Pirsson, Miss Hoover, Miss Clyde, J. M. Croft and son, Mrs. Reed and child, Master and Miss Mayer, W. G. Foote, H. F. Rowland, H. Hunt, R. Bolter, E. Hoyman, Geo. Rogers, C. Yale, Mrs. Thos. Rogers, J. Heath, M. B. Clarke, D. Marshall, H. T. Reed, W. H. Thomas, D. Rubens, W. Porter, and 26 in steerage.

In ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool—Capt. John Pothner, Miss Leisa Coelis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 55	Sun sets	5 26	Moon rises	5 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 02	Gov. Island	6 53	Hell Gate	8 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

Cleared.

Ships Juniper, Pinckney, Pernambuco and a market, T. Delano; T. J. Roger, Maxwell, Cork, Nesmith & Sons; B. Russell, Yeaton, San Francisco, A. A. Low & Bro.

Bark Leo, West, Havana, Aguirre & Galwey; Mustang, Lincoln, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.; Peter Demill, Hoey, Savannah, Demill & Co.

Brigs Ada, Chase, Bermuda, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Tornado, McCarty, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Vendor, (Brem.) Coelho, Maranham, Corning, Boate & Co.; Albert, (Br.) Steven, Barbadoes, J. Pickard; Almira, Norbeck, Matanzas, Dole & Co.

Schrs. Whirlwind, Neal, Elizabeth City, Stanton & Rudderow; W. H. Mitchell, Rates, Pensacola, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; A. F. Howe, Eaton, Cardenas, G. L. Stevenson; L. P. Lord, Smith, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord; G. W. Smith, Carroll, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; Isabella, Crosse, Panama Mills, R. P. Buck & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Passed in the river, bound up, schr. Plandome, bark Maria Morton, ship Irene, and steamship Florida, all from New-York, and ship Halcyon, from Boston. 11th, 3 P. M., 8 of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Augusta, from New-York for Savannah; 11½ P. M., off Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Southerner, for Charleston; 12th, lat. 37 38 N., lon. 74 58 W., spoke brig Empire, from Savannah for New-York, 18 ds. out, with main-boom sprung, lower mainsail and [illegible] needed no assistance.

Ship Glance, Gillespie, Glasgow Jan. 6, with mdse. and 8 passengers to W. & J. T. Tapscott & Co.

Ship Patmos, Raven, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. and 98 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling, vessel to T. G. Schomberg. Feb. 8, lat. 41 08, lon. 69 45, passed a vessel's topmast, with yard and sail attached, also a lower yard, and several other broken spars.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans Jan. 25, and the Bar 23d, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons. Jan. 28 spoke brig Empire, of Southport, from St. Marks for New-York, with loss of rudder-head—was going into Key West to repair. The M. of O. has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales, snow and ice.

Ship Universe, (packet,) Caro, Liverpool 37 ds., with mdse. and 207 passengers to Williams & Guion. Experienced heavy weather to the westward of the Banks.

Ship Constantine, (packet,) Owens, (late McWilliams, dead,) Liverpool 34 ds., with mdse. and 317 passengers to C. Grinnell; has been 17 ds. W. of the Banks. Jan. 22, Capt. McWilliams, of the above ship, died.

Ship St. Paul, Crabtree, Havre 39 ds., with mdse. and 81 passengers to Lane, West & Co.

Ship Enterprise, (packet,) Watts, Liverpool Jan. 2, with mdse. and 130 passengers to Taylor & Ritch.

Ship City of Brooklyn, Mitchell, Liverpool Jan. 20, with mdse. and 70 passengers to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Anna F. Schmidt, Mulliken, Antwerp and Flushing Jan. 12, with mdse. and 140 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co. Jan. 29, signalized ship Ariel, bound W. The A. F. S. has been 19 ds. W. of the Grand Banks, with very heavy weather.

Bark Copernicus, (Ham.,) Meyer, Hamburg 58 ds., with mdse. and 110 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co. 5th inst., lat. 40 26, lon. 65 00, saw a large ship with a red cross in her foretopsail, bound W. The C. has experienced heavy weather; has been 18 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark John Stroud, Shelton, Matanzas Jan. 27, with sugar, &c., to J. W. Elwell & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Corinthian, Edgecomb, for Providence; same day, spoke brig Bermuda, from Boston, bound into Matanzas. The J. S. has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, and experienced heavy gales from N. E. and N. W. Jan. 29, lat. 29, lon. 79, experienced a very severe gale from W. to N. W.; Feb. 6, 7, and 8, had heavy gales from N. W. to N. E.

Brig Warren Goddard, (of Boston,) Blanchard, Baltimore 12 ds., with coal to W. W. Fox.

Brig Edward, (of St. George, Me.,) Thales, Manzanillo, (Cuba,) 22 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co., vessel to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brig Webster Kelly, Haynes, Jacmel 20 ds., with logwood and coffee to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Due Loralie, (Sar.) Cassia, Cagliari, (Spain,) 67 ds., with fruit, &c., to [illegible]. Experienced heavy weather.

Brig African, Trimble, Georgetown, S. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Brig Augusta, Stone, Newbern 12 ds., with cotton and tar to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Lady Snow, Torrey, Cutler, Me., 38 ds., with lumber to Jed. Fry. Experienced heavy weather; lost part of deck-load.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Price, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Hannah Swan, (Br.,) Fox, Halifax 12 ds., with fish to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. J. Waring, Noff, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Gentle, Knight, Cornwallis, N. S., 12 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Loyal Scranton, London, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton and rice to Scranton & Tallman.

BELOW—(By Sandy Hook Printing Telegraph)—Ship Espana, Burdick, Havre Jan. 12, with mdse. and passengers.

Brig Silas E. Brown, from the West Indies—by pilot-boat Sylph.

SAILED—Ship Northampton, Delano, Valencia.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; meridian, E. S. E.; sunset, E. S. E.

Memoranda.

In the report of ship Maid of Orleans, the brig Empire is spoken of as going into Key West to repair; she has since been spoken by steamer Knoxville, on the 12th, (yesterday,) as bound into New-York.

The ship Java, from Glasgow, supposed to be below, last night, was a mistake of the telegraph.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 29, lat. 42 09, lon. 36 00, exchanged signals with ship Alice, of Thomaston, bound E.

Jan. 30, the Isaacs bearing E. 15 miles, exchanged signals with ship Pacific.

Jan. 31, lat. 45 06, ship Leonidas, of Thomaston, fm. Liverpool for Savannah.

Feb. 2, lat. 43 20, lon. 56 05, exchanged signals with clipper ship North Wind, bound E.

Feb. 6, lat. 42 00, lon. 65, was seen an American ship, with a large black ball in foretopsail, steering E.

Feb. 6, lat. 40 37, lon. 68 08, ship Frank Pierce, of Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, Jan. 27, barks Wm. Henry, for Falmouth, for orders; E. C. Warren, for Portland, next day; Isadore, do.; brigs Lillie, Mills, for Boston, do.; Penzell, for Providence, do. and others.

At Jacmel, Jan. 18, sch. Mary Smith, Pease, for New-York in 7 or 8 ds.; Fourteen from Boston, &c.